

Fall 10-27-1983

# Maine Campus October 27 1983

Maine Campus Staff

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# the daily **Maine Campus**

Vol. XCIII no. XXX

The University of Maine at Orono student newspaper since 1875

Thursday, October 27, 1983

## Rapes seldom reported

### *Possibility of 60 rapes on campus last year*

by Suzanna Mitchell and  
Ron Gabriel  
Staff Writers

Statistics from the Rape Crisis Center in Bangor suggest that for every rape reported at UMO each year, 10 others have probably occurred, said UMO's assistant

occurred on campus last year. One rape has been reported this year.

Most rapes are not reported because victims feel embarrassed, guilty or afraid of the consequences.

Laurie Houston, UMO police officer, said all the rapes reported on campus

retaliation" by the rapist.

"I had a client who said her assailant told her, 'if you report this I'll come back and kill you,' " she said.

Of 37 UMO female students surveyed by the *Maine Campus* nine said they feared being raped on campus, usually when walking alone at night. Eighteen said they had a fear of being raped and 10 said they sometimes worried about rape.

The women said that at night they didn't like walking the path between Little Hall and Boardman Hall, outside the computer center, between Estabrooke and Kennebec Halls, and near the greenhouses.

Some women suggested self-defense should be taught to females so they might escape an attacker.

A female student, who asked to be unidentified, said women should be careful when going to some fraternities.

Peter Gray, president of the UMO Fraternity Board, said, "I have heard stories of different houses. I know of some houses the girls would be leery of going to, and that's a tragedy."

Gray said things like this may happen because most members of fraternities are between 18 and 22 years of age, in their "growing years," and females at these ages are more mature. Alcohol is also a problem because it "gives them a kick in the rear to go off and do things like this. They don't drink responsibly."

"I am very disappointed when I hear stories like this. It bothers me more than hazing."

To try to solve the problem Gray said, he will approach a fraternity, when he hears of an incident find out what happened and get to the bottom of it.

(see RAPE page 2)

## *Grenada invasion protest set at Union*

by Joe Ledo  
Staff Writer

A demonstration against the United States invasion of Grenada is planned for today in front of the Memorial Union at noon.

The Maine Peace Action Committee began organizing Wednesday for the demonstration. Member Steve Gray, said the goal of the demonstration is not just to protest the invasion. "We hope this demonstration and others across the country will show President Reagan there is resistance to his new war drive. We hope public resistance will prevent him from getting away with United States military intervention elsewhere, especially in Central America."

The Reagan administration said it ordered Tuesday's invasion to protect about 1,000 Americans on the tiny eastern Caribbean island and to "restore democracy" there.

Gray said MPAC members will be leafletting Thursday morning. There is also a press conference scheduled for 11:45 a.m. although the site and speakers have not yet been decided upon.

Gray said Grenada poses no threat to the United States and that the "people of Grenada should handle their own situation."



Thomas graphics

director of police services William Prosser.

The Rape Crisis Center bases unreported rape figures "on calls (it) gets for assistance compared to the number of police reports generated due to rape," Prosser said.

Last year, six rapes were reported to the UMO police department. This may mean that as many as 60 rapes

this year were acquaintance rapes (rape by someone the victim knows) and "in a lot of acquaintance rapes, the victims are too embarrassed to report them, or figure it's their fault, or they don't want to get someone in trouble."

A spokesman from the Rape Crisis Center said women don't report rape because they "fear the event will become public" or "fear the threat of

## *Fire causes \$2,000 damage to FIJI kitchen*

by Lisa Reece  
Staff Writer

A grease fire in the kitchen of Phi Gamma Delta fraternity on College Avenue caused \$1,500 to \$2,000 worth

of damage Wednesday, UMO Fire Chief Dave Fielder said.

The fire started when John Thomas, the house cook, left to make a phone call while pork chops were cooking on the grill.

Fielder said, the fire department responded to the call at 3:05 p.m. The grill and kitchen ceiling were on fire and flames were spreading through the kitchen ventilator to the outside of the house when the fire department arrived, he said.

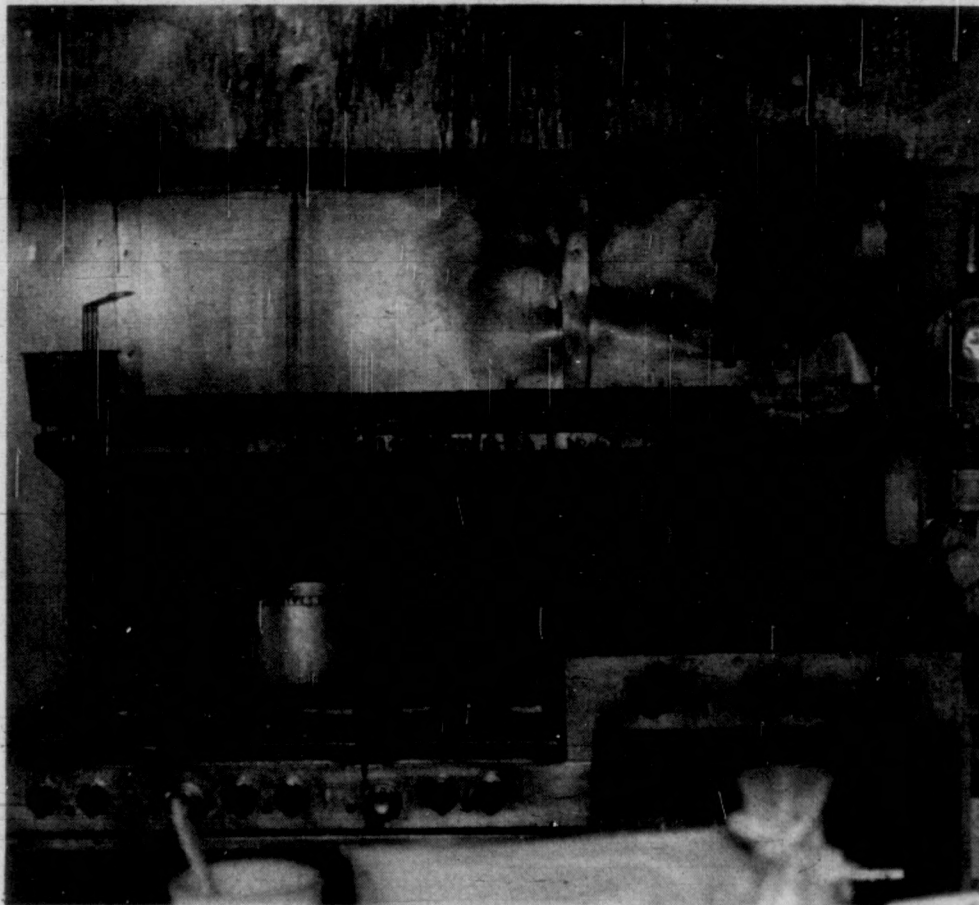
FIJI member John Kenealy discovered the fire when he returned from classes.

"I ran upstairs to get the guys out of the house and grabbed a fire extinguisher," he said.

Another house member, Matthew Wyatt, said he and Kenealy tried to put the fire out, but the three fire extinguishers they were using did not work.

"By that time the ceiling had caught fire, so we ran outside to wait for the fire department," he said.

The fire was contained to the kitchen and no other smoke or fire damage to the house was reported.



A grease fire damaged FIJI's kitchen ventilator Wednesday (Arnold photo).

### **Communique**

**Thursday, Oct. 27**

Exploring Educational  
Opportunities Workshop.  
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Homemakers Project. 147  
Bangor Hall, BCC. 9 a.m. - 3  
p.m.  
Purchasing Orientation. FFA  
Room, Union. 10 a.m.  
Chemistry Seminar. Professor  
Ivan Bernal, University of  
Houston: "Intramolecular  
Interactions of the Order 0-3  
kcal/mol Organometallic and  
Their Effect of Homogeneous  
Catalysis." 335 Aubert. 11  
a.m.

(continued on page 8)



# ● RAPE

(continued from page 1)

Gray said males that sexually abuse females "have the lowest morals that I can ever imagine." He said things like that shouldn't happen at fraternities but that it probably has, does, and will happen in the future.

She said all female students, especially freshmen, should be aware that these things happen and should be careful so it won't happen to them.

Houston said that to get the most evidence in a rape case, the victim must call the police as soon as possible after the rape.

"A lot of times they don't report it and decide a week later to prosecute. Then there is not enough evidence," she said.

She said the victim has the option not to prosecute, adding that when victims go to the police, "they don't get the third degree or anything like that."

Prosser said that in an acquaintance rape investigation, police "make sure the victim is not injured and listen to her story." Police then call the district attorney to inform him of a possible rape case and bring the victim to St. Joseph Hospital in Bangor where a "Rape protocol," paid for by the district attorney's office, is performed.

During the protocol, a physician determines if the victim had intercourse and looks for evidence, such as fingernail scrapings and semen, to be used if the victim decides to prosecute. Semen can be used to find a blood type.

St. Joseph is used instead of Eastern

Maine Medical Center because St. Joseph is set up for rape cases. It has a physician who knows what evidence to look for that can be used in court. And St. Joseph's provides counseling support for the victim.

Prosser said if the examination determines a rape occurred, and a suspect is found, the police must get permission from the district attorney to arrest him. The suspect's hair, blood type, and clothing are some of the items checked by police to determine if they match evidence found during the protocol.

Prosser said, "When we make an arrest we're positive. There is no doubt in the officer's mind."

UMOPD Detective Terry Burgess said, "One of the difficulties in prosecuting a sex crime is there are seldom witnesses. What it comes down to is her word versus his word in most cases."

He said in order to obtain a rape conviction, it must be proved the suspect had sexual intercourse with the victim and the victim submitted "as a result of compulsion." Compulsion is physical force, threat of physical force, or a combination which makes the person unable to oppose the offender, or makes the person fear force will result.

Regarding the rape case reported in the *Campus* (9/14/83) Burgess said the case lacked proof needed for conviction that the defendant intentionally raped the victim.

"That was an unusual case. What

happened is the defendant testified himself. In a case where no one defies the facts the question then is the intent--what was his state of mind when the incident took place.

"He admitted to having intercourse. So what had to be proved was that he intended to have it and used compulsion to obtain it. We did not have sufficient evidence to prove the use of compulsion," Burgess said.

Prosser said women will be more apt to report rape if victim's names are kept confidential.

"I feel that the *Bangor Daily News*

article (10/5/83) naming the victim has set our program back five years because girls that are raped don't want to see their name in the paper," he said.

Houston said a victim may not report a rape if she thinks the police will be insensitive.

"Some victims have the wrong conception about us, they think they will have a cop come in and say 'hey lady, you've been raped and don't try to tell me you didn't enjoy it, that's not done,'" she said.

## ★ ★ CORRECTION ★ ★

An article appearing in the Oct. 25 *Maine Campus* concerning the limiting of citizen access to the Board of Trustees erred in stating a number of students and faculty members from throughout the university system, a state legislator, and citizens spoke during the citizen input time of the Sept. 26 BOT meeting. Only two professors, Martin Stokes, associate professor of animal and veterinary sciences, and John Alexander, professor of Civil Engineering, spoke.

Misstated in the progress report on the Performing Arts Center was that a platform display case was a needed extra. It should have read extras to include an orchestra platform and several display cases.

Lastly, it was reported that a \$100,000 installation cost of steam meters would make buildings more energy efficient. It will be the meters, not their cost, that makes the public

aware they are being monitored and thus be an incentive for energy conservation. The *Maine Campus* regrets the errors.



## Classifieds Announcement

The Maine Campus will be running personals on Halloween (Monday, October 31) and they are \$1.00 for every twenty words. Personals and money should be dropped off afternoons at the Maine Campus (basement of Lord Hall). Deadline for submission is 2:00 p.m. Friday, October 28.

WICCANS- are you interested in gathering to celebrate Samhain here at UMO? Contact Ron in 322 Gannett, tel. 4923.

## Found

Sum of money found between boardman and Barrows Halls. Call Dave in 135 at 866-4445.

FOUND: Ladies Caravel Watch. Describe to claim. Found near Corbett. Call Karen at 866-4961 or 581-1038.

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## Student actors begin new era for Maine Masque

by Richard Rose  
Staff Writer

The theater department at UMO will be breaking tradition and hopefully beginning a new one this weekend at the Pavilion Theater when *The Effects of Gamma Rays on Man-in-the-Moon Marigolds* opens this weekend. This is the first time that a play on a Maine Masque schedule will be directed and run by students.

Directed by Elizabeth Heid, a senior in the department of theater, the show starts on Friday, Oct. 28 and will run through Sunday, Oct. 30. Tickets are on sale at the box office and at the door and priced at \$4 for students, \$5 for non-students. Curtain is at 8:15 p.m. with a Sunday matinee at 2 p.m.

The play is a two-act domestic drama with a cast of five women. It centers around a family of two daughters - Ruth and Tillie - and their overbearing mother, Beatrice. It is familiar to most theater-goers and has been the recipient of several awards, including the Pulitzer Prize.

"Everyone can relate this story with incidents in their own family lives," Heid said. "Everyone will have a point of reference." She also mentioned the superior quality of the play and commented how the cast of actors fits perfectly. The Pavilion Theater lends itself to the ambience because you find yourself "right in their kitchen, experiencing life with that family."

Prior to this year, students would hold a Pavilion Theater Festival every spring, but could not receive much



The cast of *The Effects of Gamma Rays on Man-in-the-Moon Marigolds* runs through a dress rehearsal Wednesday night in preparation for Friday's opening (Arnold photo).

assistance or recognition because of the possibility it might detract from the major productions of Maine Masque. This year, however, with a student run production on the schedule, time, money, personnel and publicity are put on an equal par with all major productions signifying a closer working relationship and hands-on experience for the student.

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## THE EFFECT OF GAMMA RAYS ON MAN-IN-THE-MOON MARIGOLDS

by Paul Zindel

October 28-30, 1983  
Pavilion Theatre 8:15 curtain  
Matinee October 30 2:00 p.m.



Maine Masque Theatre  
University of Maine at Orono



## Franco-American actress to appear at Hauck tonight



Franco-American actress Viola Leger as La Sagouine (File photo).

by Dee Brooks  
Staff Writer

Franco-American actress Viola Leger will give her 720th performance of "La Sagouine" Thursday Oct. 27, at 8 p.m. in Hauck Auditorium.

"La Sagouine" written by Canadian author Antonine Maillet is a series of monologues describing the daily life and philosophy of a 72-year-old Acadian scrubwoman. The monologues are both comic and tragic, yet the woman is portrayed as an optimist.

Leger, who has performed "La Sagouine" for 12 years, is currently on a tour in New England. She has also performed in France, Canada, Belgium, Switzerland, as well as several other countries. This is the first year she has performed in the United States.

"I gave 'La Sagouine' my heart, sole and body," Leger said.

Leger said "La Sagouine" is successful because it represents the "common" people. She said that through the character, the audiences can see reflections of themselves and often their own philosophies about life.

"She's 72 and she has had a hard life. She was an outcast socially, politically and religiously. She had nothing so she had nothing to lose. She grabs for everything," Leger said.

"She's always falling but always landing on her feet. That's what appeals to us."

Leger said, "She is torn apart. She topples, but she lands on her feet. It is hard for her, but she has no bitterness and that is wisdom. She did what she could to live. It wasn't always what she would have chosen, but what do you do when you don't have a choice."

Leger performs the monologues in both English and French but said she feels the English portrayal of "La

Sagouine" is not as successful or authentic as the French one.

"For me, 'La Sagouine' is a beautiful painting that I offer and you buy. In French, there is a frame. In English, I offer the painting but there is no frame," she said.

Through her portrayal of "La Sagouine," Leger said, she has adopted some of the scrubwoman's characteristics.

"I live her from the inside out, not like you're going to see her from the outside in."

Leger was originally a teacher and she said "I had to go to my guts" to portray "La Sagouine." She said she got a feeling for the Acadian and she said this helped her to present a more truthful performance.

Leger said "La Sagouine" was accepted only by the "common" people at first and that it was rejected by the "learned" people.

"She did strike hard. But don't forget that you (the audience) zoom into her house. 'La Sagouine' doesn't go on stage, you go to her home."

Leger said she is pleased with the success she had had in New England. "I didn't dream that we could play 'La Sagouine' in New England and be so successful. It is a joy for me," she said.

The New England tour of "La Sagouine" was organized by the Acadian Genealogical and Historical Association of New England. The performances at UMO are sponsored by the Chancellor's office, the Canadian-American Center, the Bilingual Teacher Training Program, the Franco-American Cultural Affairs Office and Student Entertainment and Activities.

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## Halloween Personals

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Send *Maine Campus* Halloween Personals and let that someone know your there. They will be running on Halloween; Monday, October 31. Personals are \$1.00 for each twenty words. They should be dropped off afternoons at the Maine Campus, in the basement of Lord Hall. Deadline for inclusion is 2:00 p.m. Friday, October 28.



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## Program aids Maine's economy

by Don Linscott  
Staff Writer

UMO Professor of History Arthur Johnson refers to himself as a "one man, half-time band" as director and sole worker of the Balanced Growth Project at UMO.

Johnson initiated the program in 1971 he said, because he believed the university "ought to be playing a role in shaping Maine's future" economically and environmentally.

Johnson said the main objective of the B.G.P. is to "try to pinpoint and call attention to problem or opportunity areas of Maine's economy." He said the program was designed to promote economic growth in Maine in balance with the environment.

The project "usually involves ten to twelve" small businesses annually. Johnson said his relations with small businesses traditionally involve developing a business plan that will be the most efficient for each business.

In addition to small businesses, Johnson is also involved in a state-wide project involving the state Planning Committee.

Johnson said much of his time recently has been occupied organizing opposition to the "two-Maines" plan currently being developed by the Planning Committee.

Johnson said the plan, if allowed to progress, could result in state funding cuts to northern Maine communities.

"The Planning Committee expects southern Maine to develop more rapidly in the future in terms of high technology, but I'd like to stress the

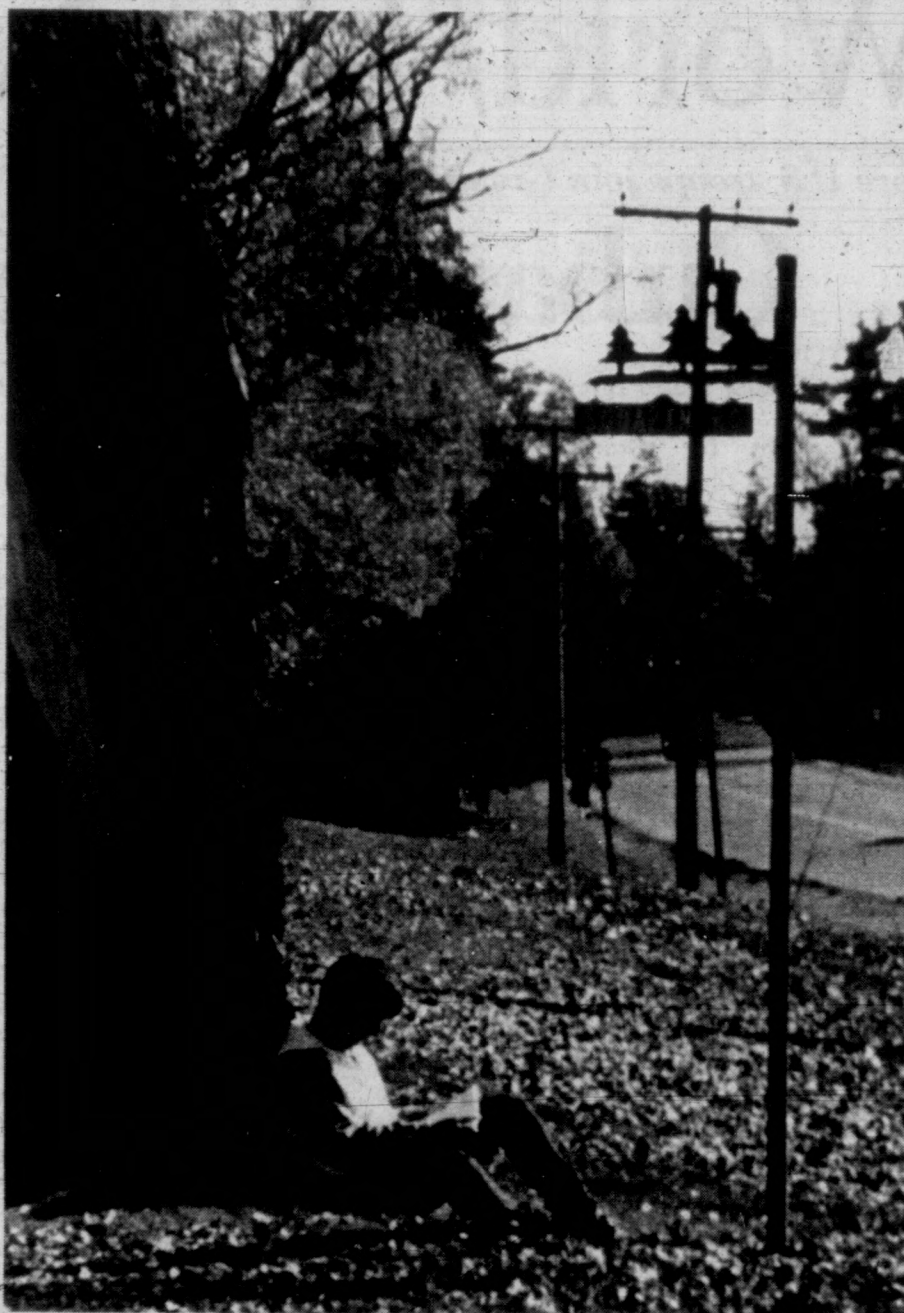
fact that northern Maine has resources more valuable than high-tech, which employs only 2 percent of the Maine work force," said Johnson.

He said the plan implies that the state Planning Committee has decided northern Maine "is not going anywhere" with future developments.

Johnson has been organizing various groups to make presentations to the Planning Committee proving that "we're not just sitting on our hands up here." He said a number of the presentations will be presented by UMO high-technology departments.

Other statewide projects Johnson and B.G.P. have been involved in are opposition to building an oil refinery on Sear's Island in 1971 and work on a coastal zoning management program to protect Maine's coastline from "too much economic development."

Johnson came to UMO in 1968 from the Harvard Business School. During his 15 years in Maine, he has served in numerous environmental leadership roles including six years as president of Bangor's Action Committee of 50, composed of local businessmen. Johnson also started the Maine Council of Economic Education in 1968. This program, he said, "has trained over 300 teachers and has touched approximately 10,000 people during its existence." He is also Chairman of the Bigelow Laboratory of Ocean Sciences in Boothbay Harbor, which does research in cooperation with UMO.



UMO student Mark Brilliant studies among the leaves that mark the approach of winter (Arnold photo).

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# World/U.S. News

More U.S. troops join Grenadian fight

## Cuban resistance collapsing

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados

(AP)—The United States threw fresh paratroopers and helicopter gunships into the fight for Grenada on Wednesday, and the stronghold of a stubborn "fistful of Cubans" was reported overrun.

House-to-house fighting flickered on between Grenadian defenders and American troops in the streets of St. George's, capital of the eastern Caribbean island, Barbados radio said.

U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger said in Washington some Cubans also were fighting on, but resistance generally was "diminishing."

The Cuban collapse came at Point Salines airfield, on Grenada's southern tip, where U.S. helicopter gunships battered a building holding armed Cuban airport workers, the Cuban news agency reported. "At the end, a group of six comrades, embracing our flag...sacrificed themselves for the motherland," it said.

At least 30 Cubans were killed in Wednesday's airport combat, Barbados radio reports said. The U.S. death toll for the two-day invasion stood at six. Weinberger said about 600 Cubans had been taken into custody.

Here in Bridgetown, 150 miles to the northeast, big U.S. Air Force transports took off from the airport through the day, shuttling arms, stretchers and other equipment to tiny Grenada.

"We're still sending gunships in," Air Force Lt. Col. Vince Strayhorn told reporters here. "It's getting better," he said. "We'll probably be out of there soon."

In Washington, a Reagan administration official, who requested anonymity, acknowledged that the almost 3,000 invasion troops had encountered "more resistance than we thought there would be" from the 1,200-man Grenadian army and the Cubans, most of them workers who had been building an airport runway at Point Salines.

Early Wednesday, U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger said

more U.S. casualties could be expected, "because the price of freedom is high."

At midday Wednesday, Pentagon sources said six U.S. servicemen had been killed in the operation, which began before dawn Tuesday, and 33 others were wounded. They said eight men were missing. Reports of casualties among the Grenadians remained uncertain.

Meanwhile, the evacuation of American residents of the island began.

President Reagan said he ordered the lightning invasion Tuesday to protect those 1,000 or so Americans on the Marxist-ruled island in the aftermath of a coup, and to "restore order and democracy" there.

In a government upheaval that began two weeks ago, the pro-Cuban prime minister, Maurice Bishop, was overthrown and killed, and military leaders described by Washington as hard-line Marxists took over.

Six other Caribbean nations,

## Record 1983 deficit at \$195.4 billion

WASHINGTON (AP)—The government outspent its income by \$195.4 billion in the fiscal year just ended, smashing the all-time deficit record of the previous year by \$85 billion.

Fiscal 1983 was the 14th year in a row that the government operated in the red and the 42nd in the last 50 years.

Many in Congress are predicting no action will be taken to bring deficits under control until after next year's election.

Presidential adviser Martin Feldstein told a congressional panel Wednesday that waiting that long "will probably produce a recession in fiscal year 1986."

Last October, the first month of fiscal 1983, officials had estimated the deficit would only be several billion dollars higher than the \$110.7 billion short fall of 1982. But projections were raised as high as \$210.2 billion during the year and down slightly from that during the summer.

## Soldier admits killing nun

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador (AP)—A National Guardsman charged in the murder of four U.S. churchwomen said in a written confession that he raped and killed one of them under orders from a superior.

Carlos Joaquin Contreras, one of five guardsmen accused in the Dec. 2, 1980 slayings, said in the statement that he was acting on orders from Sgt. Luis Antonio Colindres, also charged in the killings.

Contreras's statement quoted Sgt. Colindres as saying he also was acting on orders from superiors. But Contreras said he did not know whom Colindres was referring to.

The confession, taken while Contreras was in jail, was provided by court sources in Zacatecoluca, 35 miles southeast of the capital, where

the murder case is being handled. The sources insisted on anonymity. Contreras did not say which woman he killed.

American Maryknoll nuns Ita Ford, 40, and Maura Clarke, 49, both of New York, Ursuline sister Dorothy Kazel, 41, and lay missionary Jean Donovan, 27, both of Cleveland, were driving from an airport to San Salvador when they were abducted and slain a few miles from Zacatecoluca.

It was the second piece of testimony in the case indicating higher orders were involved. Cesar Valle Espinoza, a guardsman called as a witness in the case, testified earlier this year that Colindres has told him he was ordered by superiors to kill the women.

including Barbados and Jamaica, contributed 300 troops and police to the Grenada occupation force, saying they wanted to halt the spread of Marxism throughout the region.

But around the world the Reagan administration was finding little support for its military venture. Governments ranging from conservative-led Britain, to socialist France, to non-aligned India, to China expressed either condemnation or serious misgivings about the intervention.

In New York, the U.N. Security Council was scheduled Wednesday to resume debate on a resolution condemning the invasion and calling for immediate withdrawal of foreign forces. In Britain, former colonial power in Grenada, Parliament heatedly debated the crisis, and whether Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher should have done more to dissuade the American action.

And in Washington, many in Congress voiced new opposition to the operation.

Rep. Michael Barnes, D-Md., chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Western Hemisphere subcommittee, told a television interviewer there would be congressional hearings on the invasion in the next few days. "There are a lot of very serious questions about its legality," he said.

There were only sketchy reports of the fighting on the mountainous tropical island, 1,500 miles southeast of Miami.

About 800 paratroopers from the rapid-reaction 82nd Airborne Division arrived in Grenada Wednesday to back up the almost 2,000 U.S. Marines and Army Rangers who descended on the Pears and Point Salines airports by helicopter and parachute in the initial landings Tuesday.

Pentagon officials said they expected the 82nd Airborne units to relieve the Rangers at the Point Salines airfield to enable them to clean up pockets of resistance.

Officials said the final tally reported Wednesday didn't turn out quite as badly as the most recent official estimates because the summer drought, improved economy and lower inflation decreased spending for farm supports, jobless benefits and other

purchases. The pickup in business still, many economists say the flood of red ink is keeping interest rates unusually high, threatening the economic recovery, keeping the dollar too strong and worsening the imbalance in foreign trade.

## Fighting spurs enlistees

by David L. Langford  
Associated Press Writer

The din of bombs and gunfire in Lebanon and Grenada has sounded a call to arms for gung-ho teen-agers and former GIs, who are surprising Marine recruiters with their fervor to enlist and join the fight.

"Calls have been piling in like you wouldn't believe," said Lt. Col. Robert Tilley, who is in charge of 43 Marine recruiting stations across central and southern California.

One new recruit was Scott Mapstead, 18, of Lakewood, Calif., who asked if he could improve his chances for getting overseas duty if he listed his top three choices as "Beirut, Beirut, Beirut."

Mapstead said that as the death count in Sunday's terrorist bombing of the Marine garrison climbed above 200, "it really upset me."

"Those are a lot of our brothers," he said. "I feel they are my brothers."

The Marine recruiter in Buffalo, N.Y., Gunnery Sgt. Bob Lyons, said Wednesday he thought the disaster in Lebanon and Tuesday's invasion of Grenada by Marines and Army Rangers would have a chilling effect on enlistments, but the opposite appeared to be true.

"There is still a dying breed of gung-ho kids who are still patriotic," Lyons said.

Recruiters in some cities - including Providence, R.I., Detroit, Atlanta, Omaha, Neb., Atlanta, Phoenix, Ariz., and Denver - said it was too early to tell if this week's events would affect

enlistments.

But in other cities - notably Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Miami, Evansville, Ind., and Austin, Texas - recruiters said they were deluged with applicants, including many former leathernecks and GIs who haven't fired a rifle since World War II.

"It's like a call to arms for them," said Master Sgt. Leonard Westra, the Marine recruiter in Austin, who just signed up Andrew Hobby, the son of the lieutenant governor of Texas, who is a student at Southwest Texas State University.

Lt. Col. James Bathurst, who is in charge of 27 recruiting stations in northern Illinois and northwest Indiana, said applicants have doubled this week to about 60 a day.

"Ever since the Marines went into Lebanon, traffic has been up," the colonel said. "People have been moving toward a more patriotic feeling about our country and our responsibilities."

Bathurst said in one day he had 30 to 40 calls from former Marines wanting to re-enlist, whereas on normal day he might get one. Most veterans are turned down because age 29 is the cutoff for enlistments.

On the other hand, two potential Marines called the recruiting office on Chicago's South Side on Monday to say they had changed their mind about signing.

"In this situation, maybe you can't blame them," said a spokesman for the office.



# Bush: 'Cowards' won't shift policy

BEIRUT, Lebanon (AP)—Vice President George Bush donned a flak jacket and helmet to look at the horror of the bomb-devastated Marine camp in Beirut Wednesday and declared that "insidious terrorist cowards" would not shift U.S. policy in the Middle East.

"International terror in the world is simply driven home when you see this," Bush said as he stood before the crushed concrete of what had been the four-story headquarters of the Marines' battalion landing team headquarters.

Bodies continued to be pulled from the rubble during Bush's visit. The U.S. death toll stood at 219 from the bombing Sunday. The French said 53

of their troops died in an almost simultaneous bombing in a building a mile north.

Cpl. Randy Barefoot, 21, of Kenly, N.C., who was helping to dig in the wreckage at the camp, said, "We've given up hope anybody is alive. All the floors are pressed down and everything is squished."

During his three-hour stay, Bush met with President Amin Gemayel and the commanders of the French and Italian peace forces in Lebanon.

He landed while the Marines at Beirut airport were on their highest state of alert after a dawn attack with mortars and bazookas.

The shooting all along our eastern perimeter stopped shortly before 7

a.m. when we fired two rounds from 81 mm mortars," said Marine spokesman Maj. Robert Jorday. No Marines were hit.

Bush arrived amid tight security shortly before 9 a.m. by helicopter from the USS Iwo-Jima off the Lebanese coast. He had flown to the amphibious assault ship nearly two hours before and his arrival in Beirut was delayed, presumably by the firing on the Marine camp.

Bush put on a flak jacket and a steel helmet for the tour of the building that had housed up to 300 marines when it was flattened Sunday by a truck bomb driven into the lobby by a suicide terrorist.

Bush said he had spoken with

President Reagan just before leaving Washington and that Reagan would not shift U.S. policy toward Lebanon because of the attack.

Bush's visit came 48 hours after French President Francois Mitterrand had visited his country's troops here, and President Gemayel said the two visits "reassured the solidarity of the two friendly countries."

Meanwhile the Gemayel government repeated that it is still planning to convene a reconciliation conference among Lebanon's warring Moslem and Christian leaders Monday in Geneva.

## Scientists say plant fungus may be AIDS cause

BOSTON (AP)—AIDS may be caused by a plant fungus that mimics a drug used to lower immunity in organ transplant patients, federal scientists say.

"We are working around the clock on it," said Dr. Thomas Folks, one of the researchers. "We are very excited

about it."

But a report by the research group emphasized, "These results are extremely preliminary."

The fungus, which has never been known to cause disease in human beings, has been found in the blood of victims of AIDS, or acquired immune

deficiency syndrome. It produces a substance that is chemically similar to cyclosporin, a new drug used to temporarily lower natural resistance in transplant patients.

Unusual forms of the fungus, called *Thermoascus crustaceus*, were found in the blood of three AIDS patients by researchers from the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases in Bethesda, Md. The work was described in a letter in Thursday's edition of the New England Journal of Medicine.

AIDS destroys the body's ability to fight off disease. No one knows its cause, and the fungus is the latest suspect to be identified. Many other scientists say they think a virus is the most likely culprit.

Homosexuals, Haitians, abusers of injectable drugs and hemophiliacs are most likely to get AIDS. It apparently is spread by sexual contact, contaminated needles and blood transfusions, not casual contact.

Since AIDS appeared in 1979, it has struck more than 2,500 people and claimed more than 1,000 lives, according to the Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta.

"Our main interest is to get this to the scientific community and let them take a shot at it," Folks said in an

interview. "We have some information that's very encouraging but not solid. We want to see if other scientists can find the fungus. We need a lot of people to be looking for it."

Ordinarily, *Thermoascus crustaceus* is found in plants in many parts of the world. It grows in warm places, such as under rotting leaves, and thrives best at the temperature of the human body.

Until the scientists found the fungus in cultures of the AIDS patients' blood, it had never been known to live inside humans.

The fungus makes a chemical - dubbed CyAIDS - that has a similar molecular weight to cyclosporin. It also shows up during a chemical analysis that is intended to monitor levels of cyclosporin in the blood.

CyAIDS causes mild suppression of immunity in the test tube. But so far, the scientists are not sure what effect it has in the body.

In their report, the scientists said they found high levels of CyAIDS in the blood of four AIDS patients but not in the blood of normal people.

Since then, Folks said they have examined pooled blood from several AIDS patients and also detected high levels of the substance.

## Trustee's son alive, well

by Nancy Kaplan  
Staff Writer

First Lt. Marine Brent Smith, son-in-law of Board of Trustee member Joseph Hackanson, is reported to be alive and well after Sunday's attack at the Beirut airport.

It was stated in the *Maine Campus*, Oct. 25 that Hackanson had been commended by the BOT for attending its Oct. 24 meeting while not knowing whether his son-in-law was dead or alive.

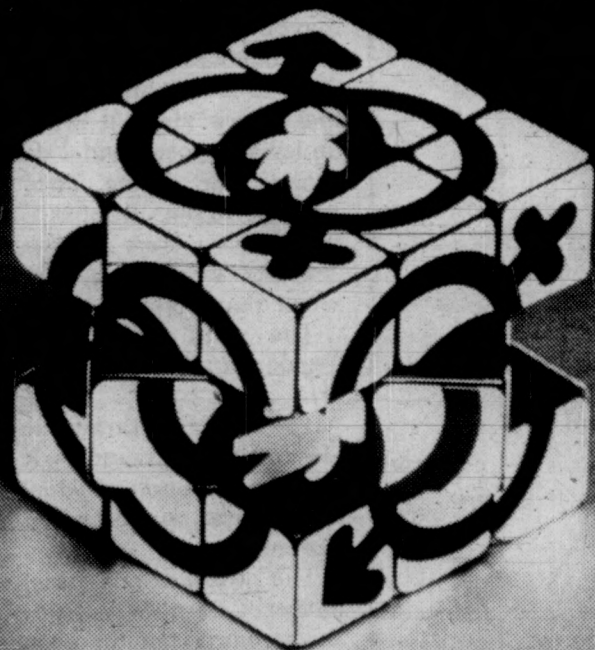
The 24-year-old Smith has been stationed in Beirut since May, 1983. He was at the airport at the time of the explosion.

Smith resides at Camp Lejeune near Jacksonville, N.C. and it is not known by his family when he will return.

"We're just relieved that he is alive and well," said Paul Hackanson, Smith's brother-in-law and Joseph's Hackanson's son.

"It sure was a long weekend waiting to hear the news, though," he said.

**We're Solving the Birth Defects Puzzle**

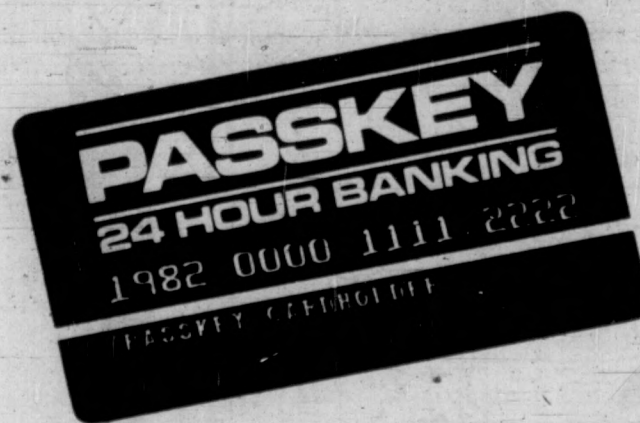


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THIS SPACE CONTRIBUTED BY THE PUBLISHER

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# Maine Campus

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## Room of My Own

LIZ CASH

### Making love stay

My parents celebrated their 25th anniversary Tuesday. They've spent more than half their lives together.

It seems natural for them to have always been together. Twenty-five years for better and for worse, through raising six children, through moving time and time again, through owning cars that won't run, toilets that won't stop running, through milk spilled at the dinner table, babies unexpected, broken arms, broken hearts, broken promises, they're still together. How do they do it? Why do they do it? How do they make love stay?

Making love stay. Isn't that a wonderful phrase? It comes from the book *Still Life With Woodpecker* by Tom Robbins. They underlying theme of the book is how two people manage to make love stay. I've been wondering that myself lately and quite frequently. I've found a person, at least I *think* I've found a person, with whom I would like to make love stay.

It's not that easy to make love stay. It takes responsibility, consideration and respect and most of all, an awareness of these necessities and their incorporation into the relationship. It's far easier to argue and scream and cry. "You're so damned selfish!" "All you do is complain!" "You never think of my interests!" "You always lay a guilt trip on me!"

This person that I love and I, after a particularly painful argument, were contemplating whether we should make the effort to stay together. At times it seems it would be far simpler to just walk away, to not care if love decides to sneak out the back door. I laid awake half the night wondering how my parents ever managed to stay together as long as they have. I wanted to call my mom at 3 a.m. and ask her.

"Mom, how do you manage to make love stay?"

Of course, I didn't. First of all, she'd have thought something was wrong with my mind, and if I could convince her that my mind's all right, she still wouldn't know what I meant. She doesn't read Tom Robbins. And maybe I didn't read *Still Life* as carefully as I should. Because when I went to look it up, to find out how to make love stay, it was there, right under my nose, and I'd known it all along. One simple, little word is the answer. Tom Robbins defines this word better than anyone else:

"The word that allows yes, the word that makes no possible.

The word that puts the free in freedom and takes the obligation out of love.

The word that throws a window open after the final door is closed.

The word upon which all adventure, all exhilaration, all meaning, all honor depends.

The word that fires evolution's motor of mud.

The word that the cocoon whispers to the caterpillar.

The word that molecules recite before bonding.

The word that separates that which is dead from that which is living.

The word no mirror can turn around.

In the beginning was the word and the word was

CHOICE"

The only way to make love stay is if we choose to make love stay.

## Lack of incentive

A high priority of any educational institution must be to maintain a level of excellence which enhances its image and attract students and faculty to it. If a university can achieve such a level of excellence and has the resources to maintain it, one would think it would use resources to do so.

Another professor of high quality and standards is leaving the University of Maine. The level of excellence of this university will decline upon his departure. The university has the resources to attract him to stay, but is not using them to do so.

This professor, like others before him, has chosen to work for an employer who will reward him commensurate with the effort he gives and with the level of quality he brings with him.

The university, understandably unable to match the financial rewards offered by private industry, has the funds to provide sufficient incentive for this professor to stay. But the university has not come forward and displayed its interest in maintaining a level of quality by offering realistic, and affordable, rewards for this professor.

Rather, the university claims the money is not available to raise his salary enough to keep him here. Yet, at the same time, they have hired new professors at salaries substantially higher than his. As justification, a college dean said, "We're putting every dime we can into academics. That's why we're hiring new faculty at higher rates. It's the people who are already here who are

suffering. And it's unfortunate good professors are leaving." Unfortunate indeed.

Must the university jeopardize its existing level of excellence by withholding available money from those deserving salary adjustments?

As examples of "important" expenditures, the university recently spent \$250,000 to renovate a food line, \$130,000 to renovate the East Annex exterior, \$30,000 to "modify" temperature control systems in Aubert and Murray Halls. Flower beds have been replanted and a lot of paint has been applied to buildings at considerable expense. The physical plant has never looked better.

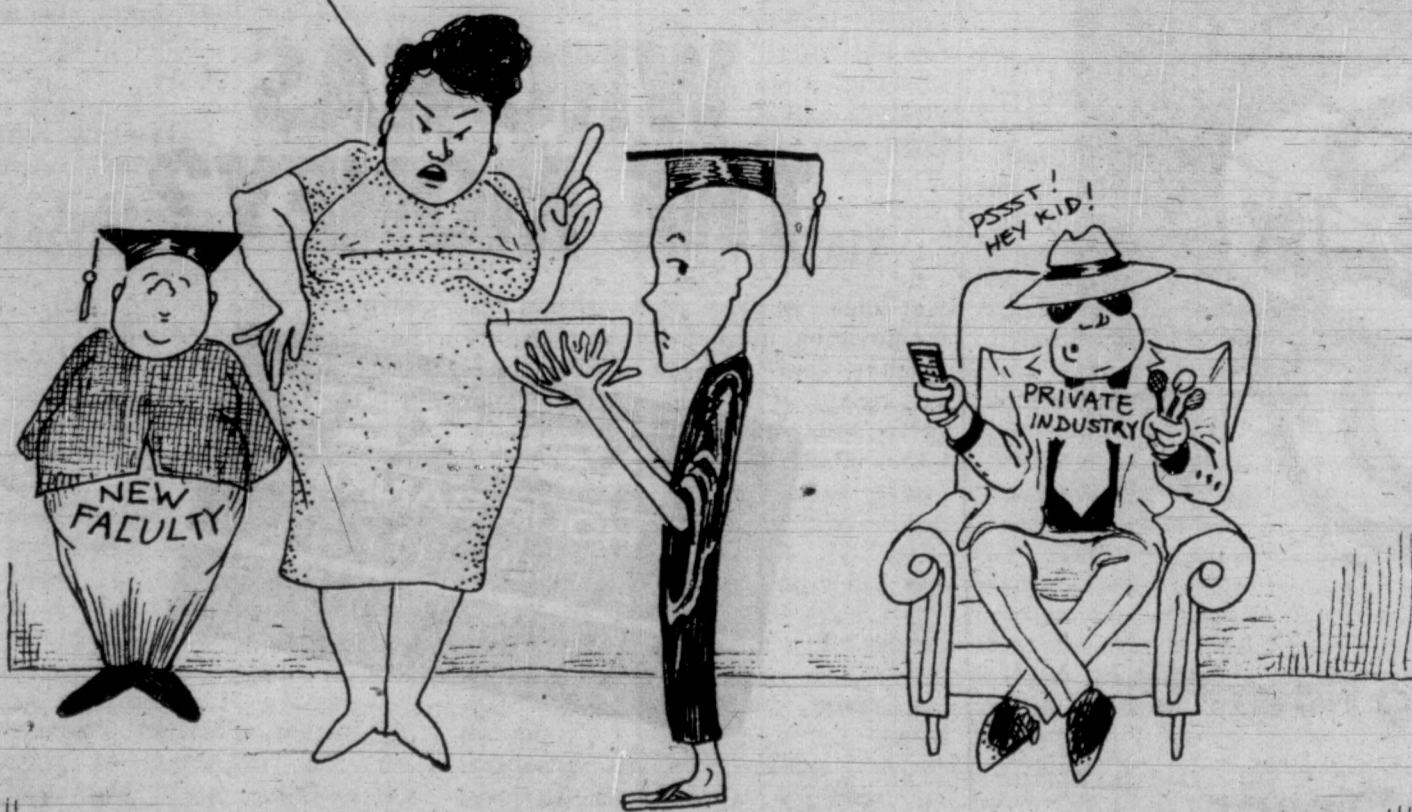
The administration would argue that funds for such improvements come from independent budgets like Residential Life's. But nevertheless, they come from the university and could be made available to retain quality professors such as the one soon to leave, and thereby enhance the image of the University of Maine as a quality educational institution. It is an image currently under question.

It's not important, really, who this particular professor is. The facts are he is highly regarded by his colleagues and his students as an effective and respected educator, and he is leaving.

And although the professor you respect and admire most is not the one referred to here, it is conceivable he, or she, will be the next to go.

Scott M. Milliken

THINK OF ALL THE STARVING PROFESSORS IN INDIA!

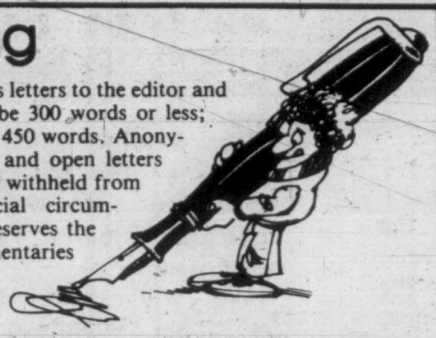




# Response

## when writing

The Maine Campus welcomes letters to the editor and commentaries. Letters should be 300 words or less; commentaries should be about 450 words. Anonymous letters or commentaries and open letters are welcome, but names will be withheld from publication only under special circumstances. The Maine Campus reserves the right to edit letters and commentaries for length, taste and libel.



## Oil and revolution

To the editor:

The basic reasons for the United States having troops in Lebanon have nothing to do with defending freedom, "peacekeeping" or any other fine phrases in Reagan's newsspeak.

The key to understanding U.S. involvement is oil and revolution. The United States considers the Persian Gulf region and its oil fields to be its strategic reserve and a part of its "vital interests." It is deathly afraid of the smoldering mass of popular resentment emanating from the poor people of the area—including the disposed Palestinians and the poor Shiite Moslems who look toward the Iranian revolution as an example to follow. Saudi Arabia, like Lebanon, is ruled by a minority, in this case the Saudi royal family, and is increasingly becoming polarized between the poor masses and the tremendously wealthy ruling elite. The United States and the oil multinationals don't want to see a revolutionary movement there gaining control of the oil fields. Oil from the Persian Gulf is still cheaper than U.S. domestic oil and still brings huge profits to Exxon, Texaco, etc.

These profits for Big Oil are

the real reason for Reagan sending our young men into the quagmire of the Lebanese civil war. The Druse, Shiite and Sunni Moslem coalition and their Palestinian allies represent revolution or at least social change. The coalition wants a bigger share of power in the Lebanese government, since they are a clear majority over the Maronite Christians—and the United States feels obligated to prop up the minority regime of Amin Gemayel, because it represents the status quo (not to speak of its tacit alliance with the Israelis against the revolutionary influence of the Palestinians).

Reagan's policy of using military force, either in Lebanon, Central America, Grenada (or the Philippines next?) will only condemn more of our young men to mostly unwinnable wars. To claim that we defending freedom and democracy in these countries is at the least naive, and at the worst, sheer hypocrisy. Let's don't abandon our moral and political responsibility to the cynical likes of Reagan and his multinational backers. It is still not too late to learn from the bitter lessons of Vietnam.

Robert Mendoza  
251 Estabrooke

## Making the world safe for American power

To the editor:

The U.S. invasion of Grenada is an outrage. The Reagan administration claims that the invasion was necessary to save the lives of Americans living on the tiny island. But most of the Americans there are students at the St. George's Medical School, and the school's chancellor, Dr. Charles Modica, says that his students were in no danger. Agreeing with the chancellor, the parents of several hundred of the American students sent a telegram to President Reagan last Sunday, urging him "not to move too quickly or to take any precipitous and provocative actions at this time." The president of the parents' organization said on Sunday, "These are our children down there, and we don't want them caught in any crossfire."

Thus it is clear that the invasion's real goal was not to

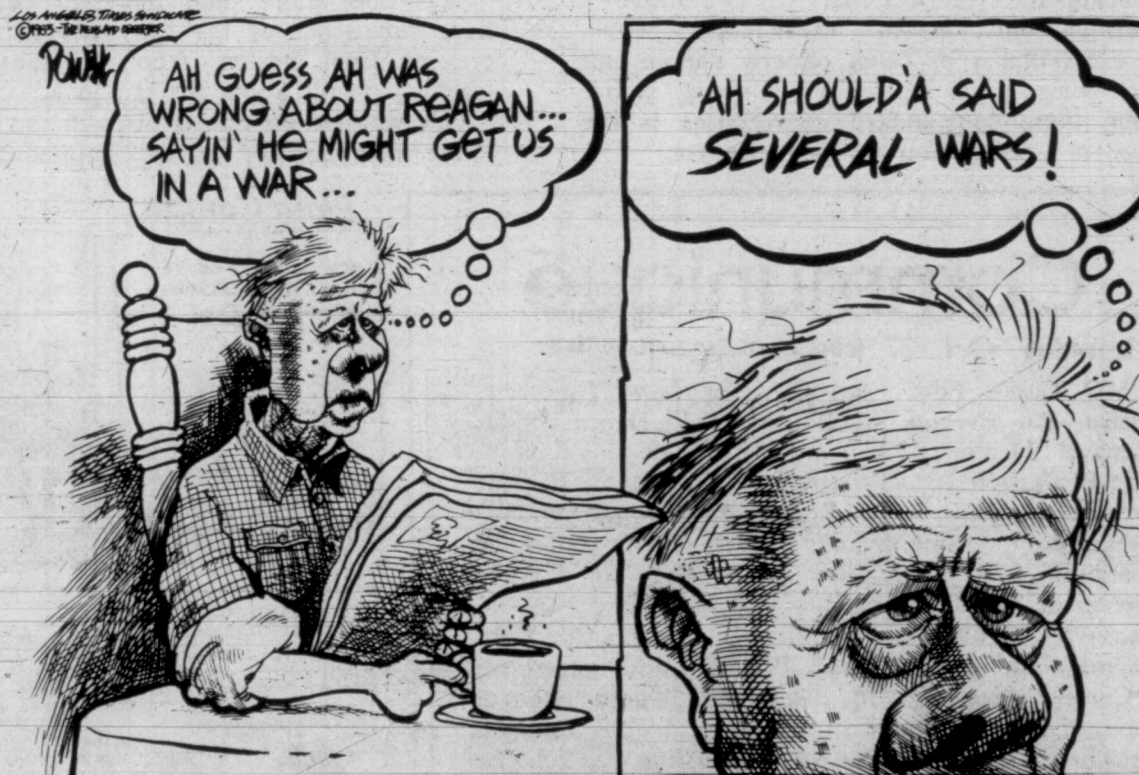
save the lives of these students but to overthrow an unfriendly government and to show our resolve and prove our mettle. But what sort of resolve and mettle are demonstrated when the most powerful nation on earth bullies an island the geographic size of Greater Bangor, with an army of only 1,200. As the previous U.S. ambassador to Grenada said Tuesday night, "It is very difficult for me to see Grenada as a threat to the United States." The image that comes to mind, then, is of an adult beating up a two-year-old child.

And now that we've taken over this unfriendly government, which one is next? Will we now invade Nicaragua? Cuba? In Vietnam we also tried to make the world "safe for democracy," and the result was the deaths of 50,000 Americans and 1 million Vietnamese, the wounding of

millions of other Americans and Southeast Asians, and the besmirching of the American name. The lesson of Vietnam is not that we must beat up an island that the *Boston Globe* calls a "peripheral ideological blip on the map." The lesson is that American military and foreign policy too often prop up ruthless regimes and make a mockery of the ideals of freedom, democracy, and self-determination to which we like to think we are committed.

Once again, then, as in Vietnam, our government has lied to us. Once again it has sent American troops to go where they should not be sent. These are perilous times and they demand a response from the American public that it will not stand for the loss of anymore lives to make the world safe, not for democracy, but for American Power.

Steven Barkan  
Asst. Professor of Sociology



## Commentary

### The cycle must stop

Reports in recent years of thousands of Indians and Ladinos slaughtered in Guatemala and tens of thousands more fleeing their homes to refugee camps have provoked no outcry in the U.S. Popular resistance to an oppressive military regime is growing, yet President Reagan will ask to renew aid for the nation most notorious for human rights violations. This request should be denied and all support for this regime ended. The reasons should be clear when the Guatemala story is understood.

The Guatemalan guerrilla struggle, involving for the first time in Latin America large numbers of Indian people, comes out of an exploitative land tenure system exacerbated by an increasing U.S. corporate dominance of the economy. Large, mostly white-owned plantations (latifundios) in the fertile lowlands produce for export. Small plots (minifundios) of the Indians and poor Ladinos in the highlands provide subsistence crops to keep the peasants alive to work on the plantations.

Recent discoveries of oil in the northern

highlands have dispossessed thousands of Indians, driving them into the wage labor system and destroying their social system and culture. Conditions are ripe for civil war: two percent of over 7 million people own 70 percent of the cultivatable land; almost 30 percent urban unemployed, 90 percent of the rural population are illiterate, and 50,000 children die each year of malnutrition.

Against this background, the U.S. role has not been progressive. In fact, the CIA-backed coup of 1954 ousting reformist Jacobo Arbenz has been followed by three decades of repression responsible for the murder of over 90,000 people. Throughout, the United States has supported military dictatorships that have guaranteed protection for U.S. corporate interests by sending men and millions of dollars in military aid to help put down organized opposition. Reminiscent of Vietnam in the mid-1960s, Guatemalan armed forces were trained and led by U.S. military advisers who supplied napalm and sponsored "civic action" projects. By the late 1970s, however,

due to regular reports of human rights violations and massacres, the United States cut off aid to Guatemala, although the Reagan administration has since delivered millions of dollars of supposed "non-lethal" aid.

In response to their oppression, highland Indians formed an alliance with the poor Ladinos, and their struggles, coupled with renewed mass struggles in the cities, led to a new stage in the guerrilla war. The Rios Montt military regime reacted with a scorched earth campaign unprecedented in its ferocity. This genocidal anti-guerrilla campaign has had United States support and advice.

Tragically, the United States continues to ignore both the economic and social roots of the popular struggle and massacres of thousands of resisters. This repetitive cycle of United States foreign policy must stop. On Guatemala, it is time to speak out.

Julie Grab, Robert Mendoza and Steve Gray are members of the Maine Peace Action Committee.

Julie Grab  
Robert Mendoza  
Steve Gray



# Circuit

## Bits and pieces of various laws

Last week's SLS Notes was mistakenly credited to me. It was actually written by Margaret Holtje, one of our six student paralegals. The column concerned the Maine Human Rights Act, and Margaret worked very hard on it and, I think, did an outstanding job.

### SLS Notes Jamie Eves

This week's column will be a bit unusual. Instead of discussing one law or set of laws, it will deal with several topics which concern me.

\*\*\*\*\*

A referendum will appear on your ballot Nov. 8. Please vote for it. It is a bond question which would allocate \$720,000 to make Maine's county courthouses accessible to the handicapped, and is very much needed.

Currently, the vast majority of Maine's county courthouses are inaccessible to people with what the Maine Association of the Handicapped terms mobility impairments—people in wheelchairs, people who use crutches or canes, elderly people and others who have difficulty climbing stairs. Among these substandard courthouses is the Penobscot County Courthouse in Bangor.

The Penobscot County Courthouse is an 80-year old, three-story, brick building at the corner of Hammond and Court streets. Located on the second and third floors are the superior court, the district attorney's office, the Victim Advocacy Program, and the county law library. The staircase leading to these upper floors is especially steep and precarious.

The county law libraries are a unique exercise in democracy. They contain all Maine statutes, as well as other law books. The books are there for anyone to use, so that every citizen may know the law. Disabled people do not have access to the Penobscot County Library.

Disabled attorneys cannot practice in the superior court. Disabled clerks, clerical staff and professionals are not hired because they cannot get in to work. Disabled jurors are immediately dismissed.

People in wheelchairs suffer embarrassment and risk personal injury being carried up steep staircases.

\*\*\*\*\*

Student Legal Services has a Community Legal Education Program.

SLS does more than represent people who have run afoul of the law. We also seek to prevent legal hassles from cropping up by teaching people about the law in advance.

One way we do that is through this column. We have also written and printed a booklet

called "Of Rents and Other Ogres, A Tenant's Handbook to the Greater Bangor Area." Copies are available free at the Off-Campus Board.

We will go into any dormitory, at the request of the residents, to talk about OUI, Residential Life and conduct code hassles, underage drinking, moving off-campus, and other issues.

We will speak before groups of non-traditional students on wills, divorce and child custody, protection from abuse, public benefits, landlord-tenant law and other topics.

Anyone wishing to schedule such a presentation should contact me, Jamie Eves, at 581-1789.

\*\*\*\*\*

SLS is a community-owned law office. It is owned by you, the students. It is managed by a Board of Directors composed entirely of students.

Right now, membership is a little thin. We need more people to become involved. The board takes a strong role in our Community Legal Education Program, writes our budget, and will spend much of this winter hiring a new attorney to replace Chris Garner, who leaves in May.

You do not need to be a pre-law major to be on the board. You just need to be a concerned about justice. Anyone interested in being on the board should contact me, Jamie Eves, or Chairperson Torry Boyles, at SLS, top of the Union, 581-1789.

Jamie Eves is an SLS paralegal.

## Communiqué

Thursday, Oct. 27 (continued from page 1)

UMO Dance Film Festival. "The New York City Ballet—An Evening of Bouronville." Dance Studio, Lengyel. 11 a.m., 2:30 & 6 p.m.

Pre-Professional Program. Resume writing workshop. North Lown Room, Union. 11:30 a.m.

Wildlife Noontime Seminar. Jack Barklay, Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology: "Overview of Eastern Peregrine Falcon Recovery." 204 Nutting. Noon.

Survival Skills for Adults. Patricia Counhan, assistant director of Career Planning and Placement: "Career Planning for Adults." South Bangor Lounge, Union. Noon.

Acadian Historical Theater Discussion. "Meet 'La Sagouine'—Viola Leger." Sutton Lounge, Union. Noon.

MCA Noon Prayer. Drummond Chapel, Union. 12:10 p.m.

Sandwich Cinema. "Grace, A Portrait of Grace DeCarlton Ross." FFA Room, Union. 12:25 p.m.

Master Class. Oration workshop with Eileen Farrell. Lord Recital Hall. 1 p.m.

Purchasing Orientation. FFA Room, Union. 2 p.m.

Oceanography Faculty Seminar. Dr. Les Watling: "Paradigms Lost—A Perspective From the Bottom." 15 Coburn. 3 p.m.

Economics Seminar. Assistant Professor Tim Maloney: "The Labor Supply Response of Working Wives to Cyclical Labor Market Conditions and the Unemployment of Their Spouses." FFA Room, Union. 3:15 p.m.

Politically Speaking with Ken Hayes. Bangor Lounges, Union. 3:15 p.m.

Speech Communication Colloquium. Professor Albert Murphy, Boston University: "The Client-Clinician and Other Helping Relationships." Lown Rooms, Union. 3:30 p.m.

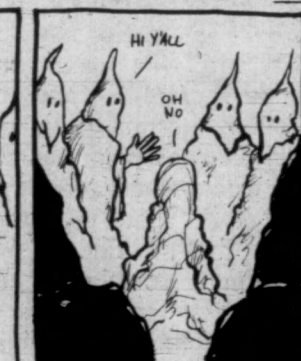
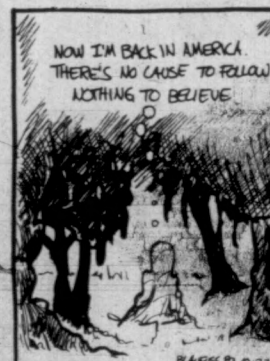
Philosophy Colloquium. Professor Erling Skorpen: "Are Professional Codes of Conduct *Sui Generis*?" Levinson Room, The Maples. 3:45 p.m.

UMO Judo Club. Gymnastics Room, Memorial Gym. 7 - 9 p.m.

IDB Movie. "Creepshow." 130 Little. 7 & 9 p.m.

Franco-American Cultural Affairs Presentation. "La Sagouine" (French performance). Hauck Auditorium. Admission. 8 p.m.

### Plain Campus



### Montgomery Hall



### Network



### BLOOM COUNTY



### by Berke Breathed



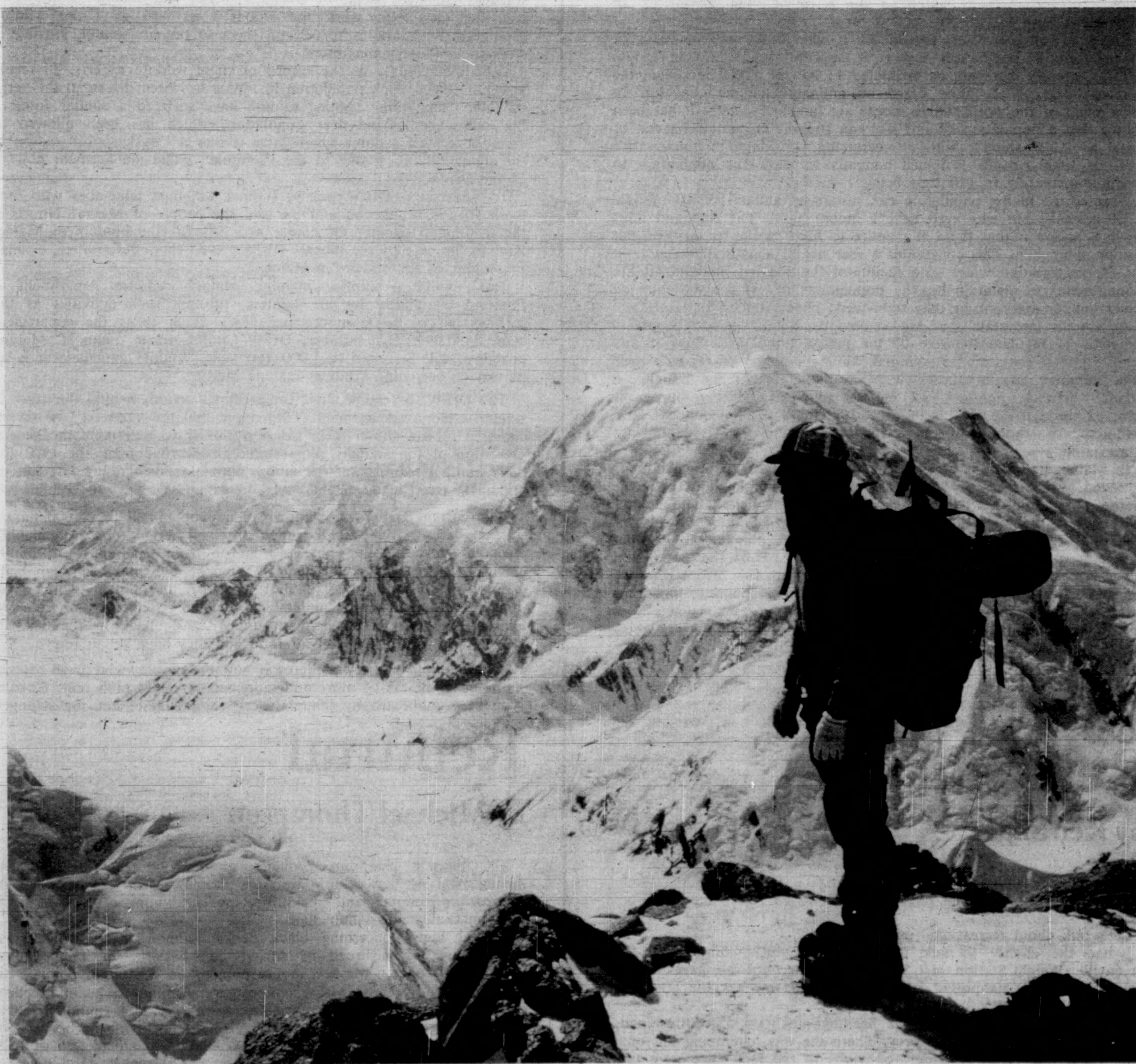
The Maine Campus

Thursday, October 27, 1983

Magazine

## A date with 'Denali'

(See page 14)



**Inside:** *Forum—The Maine Moose hunt*  
*Royal Shakespeare preview*  
*Fiction/Poetry section*  
*Theatre commentary—Mary Stuart....*



# The Maine Campus Magazine Forum

## The moose hunt referendum *Should Maine continue its moose hunt?*

### Moose hunt: by Michael Thompson

In this week's issue of forum, Ken Shaw, campaign coordinator for SMOOSA, argues that the hunt should be stopped. Arguing in support of the hunt is Michael Thompson, an M.Sc. candidate in Wildlife Resources working on Moose Habitat Use in Northern Maine.

### No hunt: by Ken Shaw

I am writing in support of Maine's annual moose hunt from the standpoint of a wildlife professional; my views are supported by the Maine Chapter of The Wildlife Society which is an organization of wildlife professionals dedicated to the scientific management of all wildlife.

The first question voters should ask is what is the present status of Maine's moose population and is it appropriate to have a moose hunt? Currently there are an estimated 15,000 to 20,000 moose in the northern part of the state based on annual helicopter censuses. In other parts of the world where moose are hunted regularly it has been shown that a population of this size can support an annual harvest of 2,100 to 2,200 animals without decreasing. In Maine a conservative total of 1,000 permits is issued annually to allow the population to continue increasing for the time being.

Granted the moose population can sustain an annual harvest of over 2,000 animals, but why even have a moose hunt? The first and most obvious reason is that there is a desire to hunt moose by resident and visiting sportsmen. This constitutes a wise use of a natural resource in the Maine tradition which also facilitates the goal of modern wildlife management: to maintain healthy populations of wildlife that provide recreation for everyone be they sight-seers, photographers or hunters.

An equally important, but not so obvious, reason to hunt moose in Maine is to regulate the size of the moose population. Few if any wildlife populations, moose included, have the ability to regulate their own numbers commensurate with available resources. Usually a balance between numbers of animals and available resources is achieved through the actions of predators. In Maine the only effective predators of moose were wolves and these have long since disappeared.

In Maine, however, it appears that numbers of moose have not yet exceeded available resources, so why not postpone the hunt until the moose population exceeds the lands carrying capacity? The answer goes back to the first reason for having the hunt, namely, wise use of a natural resource; like harvesting lobsters or pine trees. Another reason is to gather information about the nature of the population during a period of near optimum conditions. With this information we will be better able to fine tune the harvest or respond to problems within the moose population. This type of informed management will assure the continued existence of a healthy moose population which provides recreation for everyone.

### Rebuttal

by Ken Shaw

Let's talk about recreational opportunities.

I had the chance to talk to one of the lucky hunters at the Greenville Weigh Station last month. The account he gave of his conquest over an 800-pound female moose made me ask the question, "Where's the sport?"

He was in his four-wheel drive heading north on a logging road, when he suddenly spotted his prey. There she was, chomping on some grass beside the road, seemingly oblivious to the fact there were two armed men in orange walking toward her. The first shot hit her in the neck. She looked up. She didn't fall, she didn't run. She just looked up. Two shots later, the hunters had their moose.

Statistics show that about 80 percent of the moose shot are taken in this way—within 100 feet of a road. The DIFW believes this will change in time. Moose, they say, will become wary and move deeper into the back country. I fear they are right. Should the hunting seasons continue, the killing of a moose may perhaps become a more sporting proposition. However, that will also mean we non-moosehunters are going to be deprived of opportunities to view this incredible creature. I would consider that a great loss indeed for the people of Maine.

As the Nov. 8 moose-hunting referendum draws near, we will undoubtedly hear from all the experts the opposition has found to support its arguments for the hunt. These experts include game wardens from the Dept. of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife (referred to as "the men who work the woods") as well as UMO wildlife biologists. They ask us to rely on them to practice sound, sensible & scientific wildlife management.

Let's look briefly at the record of these wildlife experts. In recent years the black duck population in Maine has been driven to the verge of total decimation. Maine salmon have suffered a similar fate, as has our once-thriving deer population, which has been allowed to dwindle to such a point where there is now a "bucks only" season in the state. All this is due to the "sensible" game management policies of the DIFW.

To understand DIFW policy, I think we must remember who they work for. Is it for you and me and the people of Maine? No. Is it the wildlife of Maine? Of course not. It's for the hunters of Maine. And in the case of the moose, it's not even that, but, rather, a small percentage of the hunters in Maine.

This shouldn't surprise anyone. Maine's wildlife department is financed completely by the hunters, through such activities as the raffling off of 1,000 moose per year, which earns the department some \$450,000. That number, DIFW Commissioner Glenn H. Manuel promises, will be raised to 5,000 next year. Wildlife management is on its way to becoming a money-making industry.

The DIFW, of course, tries to justify its actions behind the guise of scientific game management. They argue that the "harvest" of several hundred moose allows them the opportunity to determine the general condition of the animals. What biologists learned from the 1980 and 1982 hunting seasons was the moose population was doing just fine on its own. No "management" was necessary.

The current DIFW population estimate of 15,000 to 20,000 moose, in an area over nine million Maine acres (not to mention Canada—there's nothing to stop moose from heading north of the border), leaves no doubt that the moose are nowhere near being overcrowded. True, their natural predator, the timber wolf, is no longer in Maine. When hunters had "culled" (selected and gathered; picked out) the moose herd to under 2,000, back in the 30s, the wolves went north in search of food and they have yet to return.

The moose's primary predator is now the coyote, which, on the rise, is noted to be taking more and more moose calves each year. Coyotes, you see, unlike trophy hunters, seek the weakest, not the strongest.

### Rebuttal

by Michael Thompson

Mr. Shaw's viewpoint provides ample evidence for why the management of our wildlife resource should be the responsibility of trained professionals and not subject to the whims of well-meaning, but remarkably naive individuals.

Several facts concerning black ducks, salmon, deer, wolves and coyotes are misconstrued by Mr. Shaw, but the most misleading inaccuracies concern Maine's moose population. A case in point is his statement that because Maine's moose were found to be in excellent condition, "no management was necessary." Moose cannot regulate their own numbers and they cannot "...head north of the border" to Canada as Mr. Shaw suggests. Over population and depletion of food resources is a very real concern; that is why it makes good sense to begin regulating the moose population now before the inevitable problems arise.

The Maine moose hunt constitutes a carefully planned, well regulated use of a natural resource which paradoxically is in the best interest of the moose. The greatest service you can do for Maine's magnificent state animal is to remember it is just that; a wild animal and not the "Bullwinkle" of SMOOSA ads. It is a wild animal in a tamed world for which we are now the stewards. With that stewardship goes the responsibility of maintaining healthy populations for the moose's own sake and for the benefit of all the people of Maine. It is in those interests that wildlife professionals of Maine recommend this hunt.



Richard Rose

# One week with Shakespeare

The British are Coming! The British are coming!

As legend has it, this was the cry of alarm used by Paul Revere to arouse and prepare the colonists for an invasion that is now well known in United States history. The purpose of this article is to herald yet another "invasion" that will take place from Nov. 1-5 at the University of Maine at Orono. The mission of these British invaders, however, is to enrich lives of students and members of the community in an unforgettable way. The department of theater and dance of the University of Maine is proud to host the distinguished residency of the

the work of the ensemble, and not through the shine of a famous name or two. This is not to say there are no stars among them, or that they have no star quality. Ian McKellen and Ben Kingsley, just to name two, are stars with world-wide recognition, who are members of the RSC. However, the philosophy of the company is that the ensemble or group as a whole takes precedence over the big names. Consequently, they stay together from show to show. This gives them a large

so to speak, for the world.

The combination of all these factors has given them prestigious awards and distinction in acting and direction, reinforcing Dr. Bost's opinion of the RSC.

Dr. Bost considered the probability of getting the RSC as Artists-in-Residence at UMO a definite long shot, but felt it was his duty to at least pursue the option. Contacting Karl E. Webb, Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, he had little trouble

RSC along with help from the Patrons of the Fine Arts and the Cultural Affairs Committee. These sponsors as well as the box office receipts, they hope, should pay the expenses involved. "Perhaps it is foolish to do this, but we felt it was necessary that the prices be kept at rock bottom so everyone can take advantage of going," Bost said that tickets are \$4 for students and \$6 for the general public.

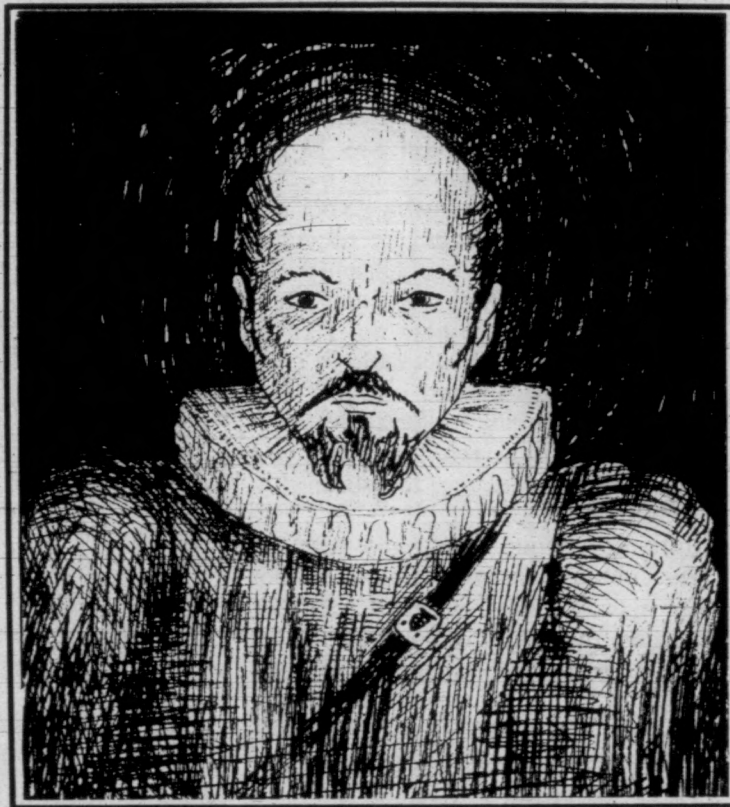
There will be five members of the Royal Shakespeare Company who will be here in November. They are David John Kane, Jennie Stoller, Christopher Ravenscroft, Edwin Richfield and Heather Canning. The credits of these actors are quite extensive and they reveal innovation and diversity. They will perform three shows on four nights. On Nov. 2, *The Tarnished Phoenix (A Portrait of D.H. Lawrence)* will be the opening work at 7:30 p.m. in Hauck Auditorium. There will be no admission charge but tickets are held at the box office. A somewhat esoteric work, it is based on the letter of Lawrence to his wife. *Under Milkwood*, by Dylan Thomas will be the second play presented on Thursday, Nov. 3 and on Friday and Saturday nights. Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice* is on the program. "I am very enthusiastic and optimistic about this group and their preparation," said Dr. Bost.

Dr. Bost was asked for reasons why everyone who has the opportunity should not miss these plays. With strong emotional-charged conviction Bost said "...I think it's possible with these performances, the lives of the individual will be enriched in such a way that you cannot put your finger on. When I saw the Royal Shakespeare Company perform King Lear, I was crying, choking and charged during the amazing performance.

"After I left the theater, I was speechless for at least a half an hour. It did something to me. It changed my whole outlook on life and other people in general...the inspiration this group can provide can enrich one in a way that does not come in dollars and cents, but opens an extension one might never have known before."

Believe Dr. Bost; you will not want to miss the life-influencing opportunity. Plan to experience it.

Richard Rose is a music major residing in Sandy Point.



repertory of top quality actors, directors, and technicians who know each other well enough to work as a unique singular unit.

convincing Webb of the merits of having the group come to Maine, because Webb saw the troupe perform in Houston. Going the next step to

The Royal Shakespeare Company attracts new, young

ideas, giving them controversial status and high critical acclaim.

Finally, their excellence and ultimacy is exhibited through their innovation. Premiering new plays and and experimentally reinterpreting old ones, the RSC attracts new, young ideas, giving them controversial status and high critical acclaim. Although their forte is Shakespeare, they seem to be setting the standards, blazing new trails, "liberating Shakespeare."

Richard C. Bowers, vice president for academic affairs, and UMO President Paul Silverman brought the long shot closer, because these men said that students at UMO should be exposed to the best there is to offer. They made it their obligation to do all they could to get the RSC as actors in the residency program.

The university is underwriting the

They seem to be setting

the standards,...

'liberating Shakespeare'

Royal Shakespeare Company from Nov. 1-5.

If you have nothing to do Wednesday, Nov. 2 through Saturday, Nov. 5, there is no better way to spend your time than to observe the precision and expertise of this premier ensemble. If you have plans, it would be well worth your while to change them and make every effort to be a part of this exciting experience.

The RSC has had a touring company in the U.S. for about 5 years. This year their booking agents are connected with the University of California in Santa Barbara. Through the efforts of Doctor Bost, chairman of the department of theater and dance at UMO, came the realization of this group coming to the campus. "I have been interested personally in getting RSC to come here for several years," says Bost. "The ultimate residency as far as theater is concerned is the Royal Shakespeare Company."

There are several reasons for this belief about the ultimacy of the RSC. First they exhibit excellence through

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# Two men conquer Mount McKinley

*Editors Note: Kevin Slater is a graduate assistant program co-ordinator for Maine Bound, an outdoor education program sponsored by the office of student activities.*

by Kevin Slater

My eyes watered as I strained them looking for crevasses in the twilight of the Alaskan summer night. No shapes or shadows were discernible in the white light; no clues to be given by the sunken appearance on the snow's surface that might be hiding a crevasse with my name in it. Mentally it was exhausting playing a game of Russian roulette with this heavily crevassed glacier, never knowing when the snow might collapse under my weight. Being the chicken I am, I turned to my partner Paul and asked him to take the sharp end of the rope and lead off for a while.

I seek hard and challenging climbs, but not dangerous climbs, an important difference. As it was to turn out, this would prove to be the most dangerous part of all the climbs we were to do on Mount McKinley; the approach on the Northeast Fork of the Kahiltna Glacier.

The native name for McKinley is Denali, which means "the great one." A name it

I know of no other sport that pushes people to both their physical and mental limits like mountaineering.

justly deserves. Denali, at 20,320 feet above sea level, is the highest point on this continent, the roof of North America. It's not the highest in the world, but it is the largest on earth.

Mount Everest, the world's highest mountain at 29,000 feet, rises a little over 13,000 vertical feet from its base to summit. McKinley from its base, rises over 17,000 vertical feet to its summit. You would have to stack four Mount Katahdins on top of each other to equal its height. If McKinley was located where Bangor is, its northern ridges would extend several miles past Old Town and its northern glaciers would reach Howland.

To the south the mountain's flanks would extend past Hampden and its southern glaciers would almost reach Winterport.

Because it is located just 200 miles south of the arctic circle, temperatures of -40 degrees Fahrenheit are common even in

summer. Due to the thinning of the earth's atmosphere near the poles, 20,000 feet on McKinley is equivalent to 23,000 feet in the Andes or the Himalayas in terms of available oxygen. The winds and the storms that plaster Denali can make even Mount Washington weather seem mild in comparison. Denali deserves respect.

High altitude mountaineering, like any sport, requires a lot of training and discipline to become an alpinist. It is different from many sports because the mental training is as important, often more important, than the physical training. You can do fingertip pull-ups and interval workouts until you drop to get in shape for a climb, but it still won't help you if your head is not in shape. The only good way to get in shape for climbing, especially mental shape, is to climb. Only by pushing yourself and climbing at your edge, to develop control and self-discipline, can you mentally prepare yourself for the stresses encountered in high altitude mountaineering. I know of no other sport that pushes people to both their physical and mental limits like mountaineering. Even on "objectively safe" routes, an error in judgement could cost you your life. The key to reaching the summit is in your mind.

My climbing partner, Paul, is a friend I met at the Colorado Outward Bound School five years ago. We have climbed together in the Rockies, the White mountains and on Katahdin. To prepare ourselves for Denali, we warmed up by doing several routes on Mount Rainier. Six hours after we got off Rainier, we were on a jet headed for Alaska. We were hoping to fly into McKinley within one-half hour of our descent from Rainier - so we wouldn't lose our acclimatization to the altitude. It was tight, but it worked.

We had been on McKinley for about a week now. In that first week we had been fortunate to ascend Denali by the standard route, the West Buttress; had several pot-luck dinners with friends we had bumped into, and spent a day rescuing two Japanese climbers who had taken a serious fall at 19,000 feet. Good judgement is the result of experience; experience which is often the result of poor judgement. The two Japanese climbers had an experience that will improve their judgement as all climbers do sometime in their career.

We made a rapid but not graceful ski descent of Denali which put us once again at the junction of the Northeast Fork of the Kahiltna Glacier.

After four bowls of macaroni and cheese and a quart of hot chocolate, we began moving up the Northeast Fork shortly before midnight. This is the standard approach to the West Rib route, our second objective.

(continued on next page)



Skiing up the West Buttress, Paul Spanjer peers out over the horizon (Slater photo).

Mentally it was exhausting playing a game of Russian roulette with this heavily crevassed glacier, never knowing when the snow might collapse under my weight.

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(continued from page 14)

I took the lead as we post-holed our way through the snow up the valley for several hours. I turned to Paul and asked him to take the sharp end of the rope and lead for a while. As Paul led off, I stared up at the blue ice of the massive hanging glaciers 4,000 feet above our heads. There had already been two avalanches behind us, fortunately they were small. We moved rapidly up the valley, even though we were tired and hadn't slept in over 24 hours.

Fear is an excellent motivator. Often, speed is safety in the mountains, and this is one of those

**There had already been two avalanches behind us, fortunately they were small**

times. Several climbing parties have simply vanished in this valley, presumably to avalanches. The Northeast Fork is less than a mile wide in places, but its flanks are covered with huge hanging glaciers. It is not uncommon for avalanches to come off the north facing walls, cross the valley, and climb up the other side for several thousand feet.

As we weaved our way through the icefall, a loud crack gave way to the thunder of an avalanche directly across from us. My first reaction was to run, but I quickly realized it wouldn't do any good. We stood frozen in our tracks and watched the snow and ice plummet toward us, waiting for the airblast that precedes the arrival of the snow. None came, a good sign, which meant the avalanche was probably too small to travel halfway across the valley and reach us.

With new-found energy and motivation, we quickly negotiated the icefall and dug a camp at the

base of the West Rib. We were at 11,000 feet but it felt like sea level to us because we had already been to 20,000 feet and were well acclimatized. Our objective was an alpine style ascent of the West Rib. Traditionally, large mountains have usually been climbed using seige tactics—large numbers of climbers and equipment, fixing ropes, establishing base camps, ferrying supplies high and sleeping low.

In alpine style ascents, climbers go as fast and as light as possible. We had five days of food and fuel and were able to keep our pack weight down to 45 pounds by using sleeping bags rated to 32 degrees above zero and leaving our down parkas behind.

The West Rib begins with a 2,000 foot ice couloir. As we approached the lower ice, I knew it was going to be a good climb. We were both physically and mentally in shape for this route. After crossing the Bergschrund, we discussed the pros and cons of belaying the couloir and decided to solo it. The ice stood at an average angle of about 55 degrees and we both felt comfortable. Methodically, we began ascending the ribbon of ice, front point, smear, swing; front point, smear, swing. We climbed beside each other to allow psychological belays and to be in a position where we could rope up immediately if we felt the need.

There are different levels of safety for different levels of ability in mountaineering. What's safe for one climber, may not be for another. A mountaineer has to make realistic assessments of his mental and physical abilities as they relate to the alpine environment. I tend to be more cautious compared to many of the mountaineers I know.

The words of an older mountaineer I met in Wyoming are still clear in my mind. "There are old mountaineers and there are bold mountaineers, but there are no old bold mountaineers." I try not to make decisions based on boldness.

From the top of the couloir, we ascended a narrow arete for several thousand more feet. That afternoon we dug in at 14,800 feet at one of the few level places on the ridge. We had climbed about 4,000 feet of ice in about five and one-half hours. The time had passed quickly because we had a conversation for most of the day. That night, we counted no less than forty snow capped peaks visible in the distance.

The next section of the route from 14,800 feet to 16,800 feet contained mostly mixed climbing. A narrow ice gully led up to the ridge crest. Several hundred feet of rock climbing brought us to a narrow snow ridge and our third camp at 16,800 feet. We began feeling the effects of the altitude that day; shortness of breath, a much slower pace, and far less communication between us on how we were doing. This has been a contributing factor to many mountaineering accidents and we both knew it. Tomorrow, we would stay closer together and talk more often.

It was cold that night, colder than any night thus far. We were to find

**A loud crack gave way to the thunder of an avalanche directly across from us.**

**My first reaction was to run**

out later, the temperature had dropped to minus 28 F at 14,000 feet. The wind began picking up in the early morning hours and we

awoke to find a growing and descending lenticular cloud over Mount Foralcer. This usually indicated an approaching storm. Rather than take a chance getting stuck on the route and waiting it out, we decided to try and beat it. The last 3,500 feet of the West Rib to the summit were technically the easiest. Mixed ice and snow slopes of moderate angle led up to the corniced summit ridge. Off to our right, we could see our next objective, the Cassin ridge, swirling with clouds. We climbed slowly but steadily toward the summit. We were both lightheaded and felt like we were in a dream, but at least we knew how the altitude was affecting us. It's common for a climber to forget conversations or to make irrational decisions at this altitude. Doctors have estimated that a person's mental abilities are reduced by about 50 percent at 20,000 feet due to hypoxia (lack of oxygen). We had the summit to ourselves once again, and the feeling of joy we felt more than answered the proverbial question, "Was it worth it?" I learn a lot about mountains when I climb them, but even more important, I learn a lot about myself, what I value and what type of person I am. For me, in a very real sense, the mountain is a mirror that provides opportunities for self-examination.

Standing on the summit and looking out across the Alaskan range, I felt good about what we had accomplished. My ego was more than held in check by the understanding that the mountain ultimately decides who will stand on its summit. I have one more route to do before my date with Denali is over.

Anyone interested in courses such as technical climbing, winter mountaineering, and white water canoeing should contact the office of student activities for a Maine Bount Course schedule. He will be facilitating a discussion Wednesday, Nov. 15th.

You stand as much a chance of being known to that special someone, as seeing the Great Pumpkin, unless you send *Maine Campus Halloween Personals*. They will be running on Halloween; Monday, October 31. Personals are \$1.00 for each twenty words. They should be dropped off afternoons at the Maine Campus, in the basement of Lord Hall. Deadline for inclusion is 2:00 p.m. Friday, October 28.



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# Fiction:

## Visions of a war novel

by Dan Goodin

"Harry!" she yelled.  
Her husband grunted from inside the farmhouse.  
"We have to get into the cellar," she said. "The bombs are coming."

Project X. It was built soemtime in the late sixties. The Virginia people still remember the construction. No one was supposed to know what it was that was being built. They all knew, and they all hoped it would never be put to use.

The president lit a cigarette.  
"How's it look Pete?" he asked.  
"The reports are few. It's a mess, that much is sure," replied the aide.  
"VERY few cities have electrical power.  
I don't have any idea how many hospitals are functioning. Fires are still out of control..."

"That's enough Pete," he said as he shook his head in disgust. "We made a mistake, didn't we Pete?"  
The president looked around the comfortable room. It was one of many in this square-mile two-level underground complex called Project X. In it were various officials who had run the country, a few Marine M.P.'s, and a few pretty secretaries. The president knew he would have to get to like it here. It was home for a while.

Doctor Jennings swore as he walked down the crowded hospital corridor. He saw a nurse crying over a badly burned boy. He knew he had to try and save her sanity.  
"Damn it nurse! Take the clothes off that boy and treat those burns!" he ordered.

Her tear streaked red face peered up at him and she sobbed. "They aren't clothes, doctor. That's his skin. It's burnt onto him."  
Before Jennings could say anything

more a younger doctor, Doctor Phipps approached him.

"Sir," he was smiling, "have you heard the news?"

Jennings could see no reason for Phipps' smile and nearly hit him.

Phipps did not wait for a reply. "Trucks Doctor," he said, "there are trucks from the government out there. Supplies. Help."

Jennings looked around. A young man was holding a bloody mess that was once his girlfriend. A doctor was treating a man that was beyond treatment. Another doctor had just given up and killed himself. The body was lying in the hallway with all the other dead bodies no one could find time to clean up.

"For crying out loud Pete," the president said, "What's wrong with the Goddam air conditioners in this place? It's boiling in here."

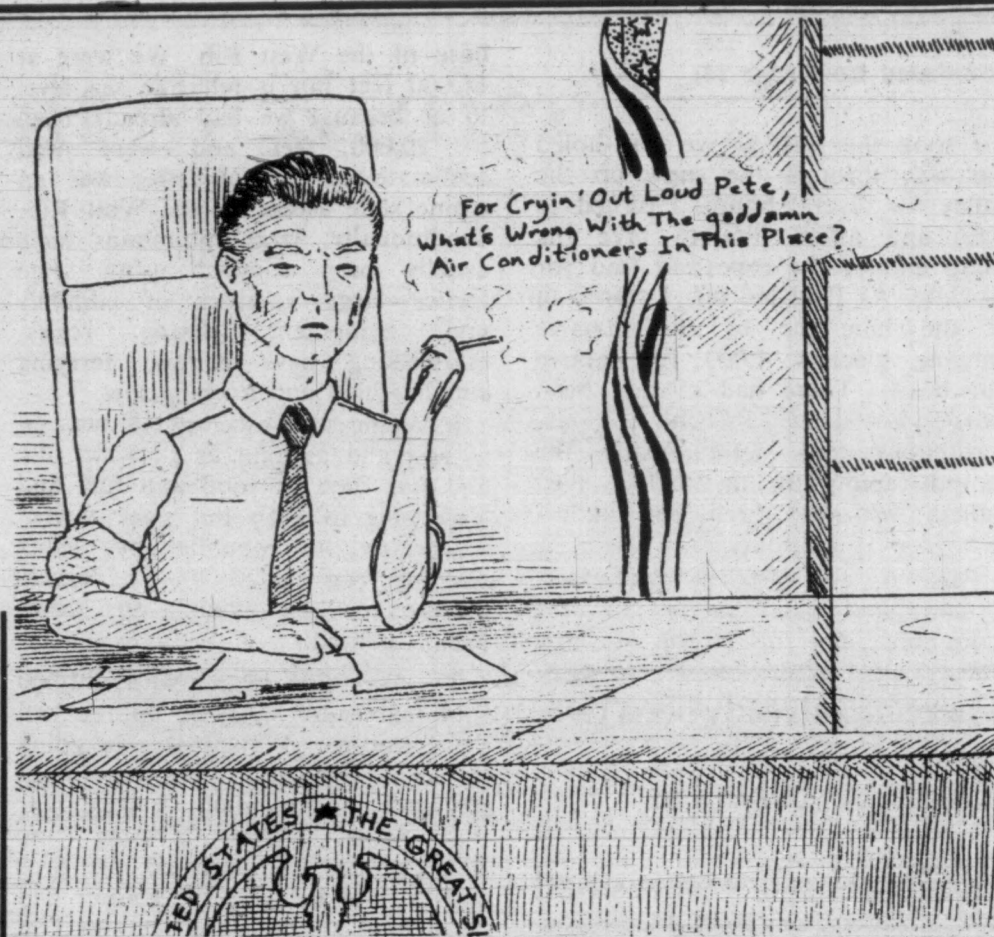
"Let's go see what we got," Jennings said.

The two doctors walked to the trucks. There were three trucks loaded with crates. Jennings took down a crate and opened it.

"Jesus," he said.

"What is it?" Phipps asked.

"Our governmental help," Jennings laughed, "Opium. Stocked opium."



# Poetry

Poet's Poem

January 1983

(for Sylvia Plath)  
the balcony across  
the parking lot is full.  
the ice cream shop  
is full too.  
i am here and  
i am the star  
of my own tragic movie.  
they all feed off of  
my moves.  
gobble swallow  
what more can i give?  
sorry, all you  
hungry mouths...  
i am empty.

fade into the pavement  
fade into your religions  
disappear, die  
you disgust me.

i gave my laughter,  
all i could muster  
and now i give  
my final tears...  
trickling to a frightening  
stop.  
no more you, or  
you and you  
i'm all dried up  
and old and wrinkled...  
i am empty.

The Choices

go away.

I see  
a sprinkling of stars  
rise from the yawning ocean  
slowly rise—  
like the cry of  
the rising infant—  
unveiling a night.  
I feel beside me  
your casual glance  
dismiss this  
what you cannot  
put in your pocket  
to count against  
the world.

April Caricchio

The hollow smile  
is sacrificed...  
My face now bare  
masks nothing.  
These days turn  
by a merciful hand  
and so were  
all forgiven.

Come collect up  
the flawless vision  
you've scratched  
in the sand here  
and drag your  
shiny winnings  
home  
behind you...  
the night is falling.

The Dew in Spring and Autumn  
(for Tung Chung-Shu)

When a man remembers  
The dew in spring and autumn,  
Though he walks for three years  
Outside his garden,  
Then will fire and water prove  
Friends to his dwelling  
And Master Sun smile white  
In his heaven  
And hair not grow upon  
The face of his wife.

John Kilby

## WMEB top 19

WMEB-FM top 19 albums for the week of Oct. 26:

1. Big Country—The Crossing
2. Elvis Costello—Punch the Clock
3. Aztec Camera—High Land, Hard Rain
4. Translator—No Time Like Now
5. Style Council—Introducing the Style Council
6. Talking Heads—Speaking in Tongues
7. Various Artists—Slash-The Early Sessions
8. Stray Cats—Rant 'N' Rave
9. Cheap Trick—Next Position, Please
10. Let's Active—Afoot
11. Neil Young—Everybody's Rockin'
12. Tom Tom Club—Close to the Bone
13. Peter Schilling—EAror in the System
14. the Elvis Brothers—Movin' Up
15. Oingo Boingo—Good for Your Soul
16. UB40—Labour of Love
17. The Neats—The Neats
18. Gang of Four—Hard
19. JFA—Valley of the Yanks

WMEB Quote of the Week: "There is no such thing as New Music. It's all been done before, it's just that it's being reworked." —Brad Hughes



# Who killed 'Mary Stuart'?

by Richard Rose

On October 18-22, Maine Masque presented the play Mary Stuart, by Friedrich von Schiller in the Hauck Auditorium under the direction of Norman Wilkinson. This play is a difficult one; certainly not one of Schiller's better dramas. I find it hard to understand why a play with such inherent problems was chosen, when there are so many well-written plays that are just as challenging. Schiller's fanciful depictions of Mary and Elizabeth; his insubstantial, frenetic Mortimer; and his hard-to-swallow implications that Mary was executed by Elizabeth because she had more sex appeal than the romantic ideal, that it was for the good of England and her queen, were certainly taxing for Wilkinson and his cast. Unfortunately for them, they could not completely rise above the difficulties.

The opening scene got off to a slow start with Meg Phillips as Kennedy, Mary Stuart's governess, and Jeff Taber as Paulet, plodding their ways through it. Phillips recited her lines with unnecessary melodrama and intensity all the way through the performance, giving Kennedy no room to show emotional progression. Her despair in her last scenes was no different than her anger and contempt in the first scene. Taber on the other hand displayed little energy. His interpretation of Paulet was wooden and plain. True, Sir Amias Paulet is an elderly gentleman, but that does not mean he has to be unimaginative.

The author of *Mary Stuart* created his title role as an ethereal, heavenly being who sinned grossly as a young impetuous woman, but through years of suffering coupled with repentance has now become practically a candidate for sainthood. Jennifer Yoder fulfilled Schiller's expectations, but the believability of his expectations falls short of good drama. I believe Wilkinson and Yoder could have worked harder to be a little more daring and bring Mary back down to

earth; as controversial as that may be to Schiller's ideal. Stuart was portrayed as angelic and airy with all her lines delivered from the lungs. She was angelic all right, but hardly believable as a character.

On the other hand, Julie Hopkins, who played Queen Elizabeth, except for dropping character a few times, did something different from the norm in her interpretation. Schiller gives Elizabeth second thoughts at the end of his play, but usually it is interpreted consistent with Elizabeth's attitude in the rest of the play. That is to say jealous, but uncertain of her subjects' views and therefore how to role. She usually remains selfish and ruthless to the end. Hopkins, however, boldly deviated from that and made the Queen a human being; remorseful with a tinge of unsatisfied guilt. Despite her inconsistencies of performance and interpretation, I did enjoy watching her.

Another sore spot was Mortimer, displayed by Scott Blaufass. The incoherency of a young man taken aback by the elevation and beauty of art in "Catholic" Europe, who jealously stages a murderous attempt on Queen Elizabeth's life, stages a wild hopeless unorganized plan for the escape of Stuart and commits suicide in a moment of frenzy, seems a little too far-fetched. Schiller expected a lot from his audience when he dreamed up this young man. Just about the only good section of Mortimer's literature is his explanation of his conversion to Catholicism because of that church's attitude toward art. And that section loses its flavor every time Mortimer does some dumb thing to contradict that love of art. Blaufass added to that confusion. Reciting his lines as if by rote, he seemed to let his acting ability get in the way of his character. This young man was so unnervingly intense that the audience could not restrain themselves from laughing at the very serious point where he commits suicide. I hope Blaufass realized he was doing something wrong when he heard that laughter.

Harlan Baker's Lord Burleigh was crisp and sharp. I especially enjoyed his portrayal of a man whose job was to protect the throne, even if it meant Mary's death. It is so tiring to see yet just another ruthless, guileless fiend out for blood in this show. Thank you, Mr. Baker, for a clean change.

Unique as well was Robert Libbey's Earl of Leicester. Rather than the pompous, self-righteous, self-gratifying man that Schiller intended, Libbey evoked a confused, disoriented individual with traces of inferiority and low self-esteem. He maintained his character marvelously well and pulled off a truly wonderful performance.

The set was designed by Al Cyrus, reinforcing the cold, hard story line of the script. I do take exception to the height of the upper level, however. Whenever dialogue took place between the top and the lower level, it was almost humorous to see the way the actors had to strain to look at each other. All in all though it was a good set.

Finally, I do question some gaps by the director. Some of the blocking was redundant and unnecessary and often bland. Also counteraction background characters were suspended while downstage action was taking place. This was sorely prominent in the park meeting while the two queens were together. Except for an occasional whisper, or a slight gasp, the onlookers were nothing more than breathing statues. There were quite a few more strange events and inconsistencies that I can only attribute to the director, but cannot take the time in this article to point out.

It was obvious that a lot of time, effort and talent went into this production. I wish to express my sincere sympathy to the cast for wasting it on this limp play. Let's hope your talents will be better realized in the future with a more worthwhile script.

R.M. Rose is a music major residing in Sandy Point.

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# Sports

## Bears prepare for a winning basketball season

by Steve Bullard  
Staff Writer

What a difference a year makes. Last year the men's basketball team opened practice with a young, inexperienced team that struggled to losses in five of its first six games enroute to a 12-14 record.

The Black Bears, featuring only one senior in transfer Clay Pickering, began to jell near the end, but were dealt a frustrating double overtime defeat by Niagara 78-76 at the Pit in the first round of the North Atlantic Conference playoffs.

But this year is different. The Black Bears return 10 experienced players, including one of the most dominant big men in the East in the NAC's reigning Player of the Year, Jeff Cross, and the conference's top assist man, Jeff Sturgeon.

"We're well ahead of last year," said coach Skip Chappelle, whose team opened practice Oct. 15. "In fact it's been the best week of practice for learning situations during opening week I can remember.

"We're taking advantage of our experience and backing up what we finished with last year," Chappelle said. "Everybody's got a real good feel for it."

The cog around which the Black Bears run continues to be the 6-10 Cross, who gained honorable mention All-American status last year. In his junior season Cross averaged 19-points per game, finished ninth in the nation with 11.9 rebounds per game and was in the top ten in the country in blocked shots with 74.

Heartbeats in Maine athletic circles skipped a beat this summer when Cross suffered a stress fracture in his right foot which kept him in a cast part of the summer.

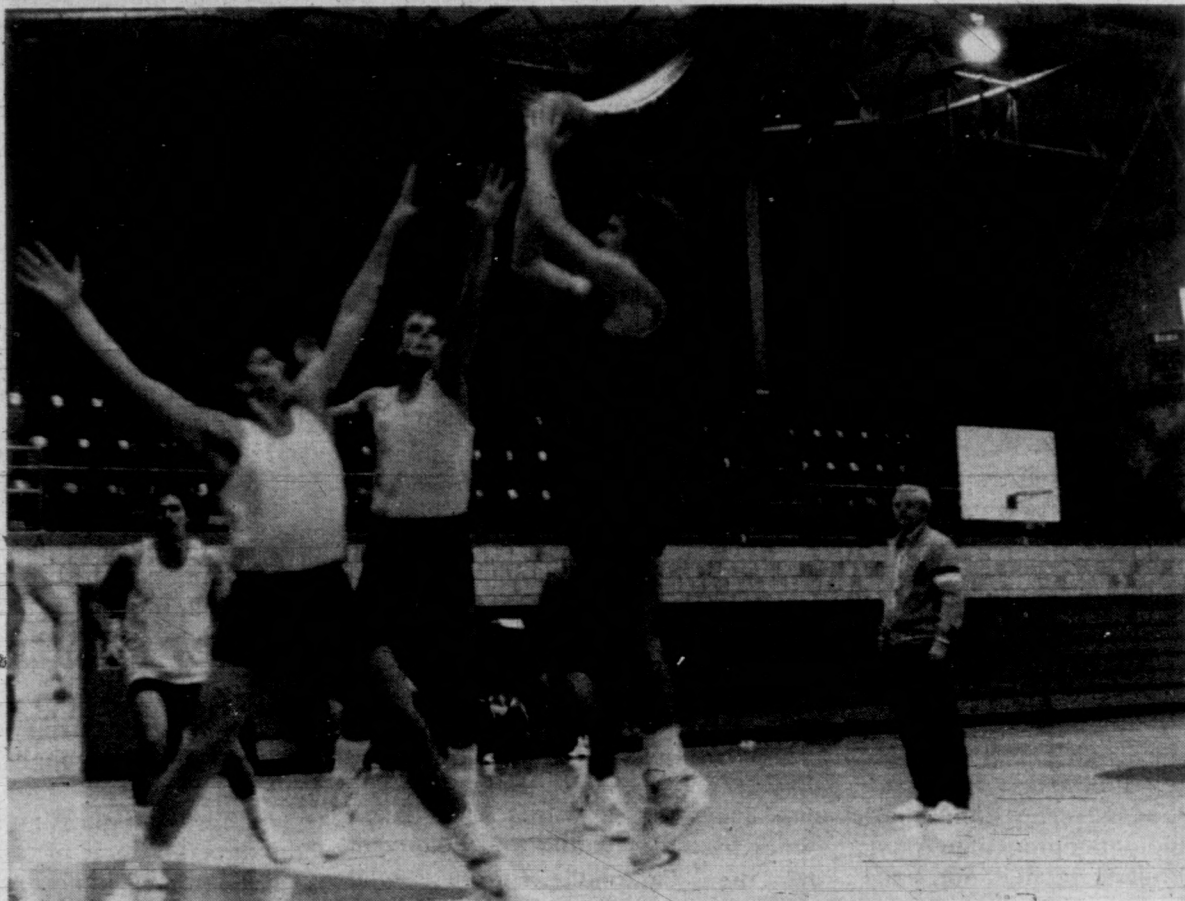
"I was playing my first game in summer league and was running down the court when the inside of my foot went," Cross said. "It actually happened a couple of weeks before, but the extra pressure from running

cracked it more. I'm not having any problems with it, I'm just trying to get it into shape and used to running and jumping again."

Chappelle said, "He struggled for the first three or four weeks of the semester, but I think he's 100 percent now."

Cross has a strong supporting cast. Sturgeon, a 6-4 senior guard-forward, set a school record for assists last year with 163, and is expected to run the offense this year. Senior forward Paul Cook, 6-5, has undergone a weight strengthening program during the off season and is expected to help Cross on the boards while senior guard Kevin Green is an experienced playmaker.

Junior guard Jeff Wheeler was the team's number two scorer last year at 9.6 points per game and will challenge for a guard spot alongside Sturgeon. Both 6-3 junior Jeff Topliff and 6-2 sophomore Mark Hedtler are outside sharpshooters with game experience.



Junior Guard Jeff Topliff fires a jumper during practice. (Arnold photo)

Sophomore guard Dan Costigan, by far the quickest player on the squad and an excellent passer, has limited game experience and may be the Black Bears' point guard of the future.

Maine was hurt on the front line by the loss of Pickering (eligibility ran out), 6-4 sophomore forward John Sims (academic casualty) and 6-10 forward-center Matt Zalauskas, who transferred to Assumption College.

Chappelle hopes for front line help from 6-6 forward Rich Henry, a transfer student from North Dakota State who practiced with the Black Bears throughout last season.

Assistant coach Jim Hutnick said, "It may take a little game experience for Rich to learn to work with the team more, but he's definitely going to help us offensively. He can score."

Adding height to the team is 6-11 center Chip Bunker, who will spell Cross when needed. Two rookies have joined the team in freshman guard Jim

Boylan of East Grand Rapids, Mich., and 6-6 forward Brian Stevens from Erskine Academy.

CONFERENCE NOTES: All NAC teams will play each other on a home and home basis this season...Maine opens its schedule Nov. 28 with a game at the Pit against St. Michael's...The Black Bears play 13 of their 25 games at home this season...All the NAC teams from last season, except Holy Cross, have returned, and the league athletic directors have voted to admit Siena College starting in the 1984-85 school year... The NCAA has granted approval for the NAC to use a 45 second clock for the entire game this year. Last year the clock was used until the game's final five minutes...Bill Brown, Vermont's top scorer last year at 15.1 points per game, underwent 4 1/2 hour knee surgery recently and will miss the entire season.

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## Commentary

Alright class settle down. Now that the world series is over, I can give you your final grades for the summer semester. Can I have everyone's undivided attention? Carl! Carl! Yaz! Will someone please wake up Carl? Thank you Dwight. Now as I was saying, I've taken into consideration your offensive statistics, your defensive play and your behavior on road trips and have determined your final grade. It is too late for you to earn any extra credit points by signing autographs or being friendly to the fans. You had your chance. You shouldn't have teased the little boys with baseballs and you should have posed for a few pictures for the fans instead of turning your back on them. Those of you who did that know who you are, and so do I. And now let me proceed with the grades. When I call your name, please stand and face the class.

John Tudor. John had the most wins of any Sox pitcher with 13. (That's right only 13) He pitched by far the most innings and was the most consistent pitcher on the staff. John's grade: C plus. (Sorry U.M.O. I use the plus/minus grading system even if you foolishly do not.)

Tony Armas. Despite Tony's anemic .219 batting average, he drilled 36 home runs, knocked in 106 runs and played great defensively in center field. Tony's grade: B plus.

Dennis Eckersley. (Boooo!) Alright class!

## Red Sox report card

(Hisss!) That's enough class! Dennis, you continually gave up home runs and lost four run leads in the fifth inning. I know that you tried hard but a 5.62 E.R.A. is a 5.62 E.R.A.! Dennis's grade: F.

Rick Miller. After starting in centerfield since Fred Lynn was traded, Rick accepted his role as backup to newcomer Armas very well. Not only did he accept it, but he excelled at it. He hit .286 and was the team's best pinch hitter, producing many key hits early in the season. Rick's grade: B.

Wade Boggs. Wonderfully Wade. Your .361 batting average was the best in baseball and your defense at third base was surprisingly good. Boggs, Jim Rice and Carl Yastrzemski were the only reasons to watch the Bosox in August and September. Wade's grade: A.

Carl Yastrzemski. Carl! Carl! Will someone please wake up number eight? Thanks Dwight. Carl, your numbers weren't great (.265 avg. 10 H.R. 56 R.B.I.), but we love ya. Yaz's grade: A.

Bob Stanley. Bob was simply our best pitcher. His E.R.A. (2.85) was among the best in the American League and he was our ace out of the bullpen. Bob's grade: B plus.

Jim Rice. Jim is and has been our best player since 1975. He led the league in total bases, he tied for the Rbi title with 126 and won the AL homerun title with 39. His average was .305 and

he played very good defense. Jim's grade: A plus.

Dwight Evans. What happened Dwight? You were so great the last two years. I thought I could count on you to hit .320 with 35 homeruns and 100 R.B.I.'s. You didn't do that this year Dwight. Not even close. You had a .238 batting average, 22 homeruns and a mere 58 R.B.I.'s. Dwight's grade: D.

Ralph Houk. Why is this man loved by the Boston fans when his team has finished 20 and 14 games behind the last two years? Remember these are the same fans who hated Don Zimmer who guided the Sox to second place many times. The answer is simple. Don Zimmer stunk and Ralph Houk is very good. Besides, who would you rather have run your baseball team, a man nicknamed "Popeye" with a beer gut hanging below his waist or a man with broad shoulders called "the major"? Ralph's grade: B.

And now a brief run down of the rest of the team: Gary Allenson: C, Rich Gedman: C, Glenn Hoffman C minus, Dave Stapleton (.249 avg. 10 hr.): D, Jerry Remy: C, Mark Clear: F, Doug Bird: F (Fly south Doug) and the remainder of the pitchers all received a C.

Those are your grades and if you don't like them, see me after class. I will see all of you next March in Winterhaven for spring training.

Well, most of you that is.

## Rice and Schmidt head baseball All-Star roster

NEW YORK AP-- Home run leaders Mike Schmidt of the Philadelphia Phillies and Jim Rice of the Boston Red Sox head The Associated Press major league baseball All-Star team announced Wednesday.

Schmidt, who hit 40 homers last season, won the closest race on the ballot, edging batting champions Wade Boggs of the Boston Red Sox and Bill Madlock of the Pittsburgh Pirates for third base.

Schmidt, who drove in 109 runs, received 40 votes from a nationwide panel of sports writers and broadcasters. Boggs, who led the majors with a .361 batting average, had 32 votes, and Madlock, who won the National League batting title with a .323 average, had 15.

Rice, who slammed 39 homers and drove in 126 runs, received 78 votes, finishing third among the outfielders, behind Dale Murphy of the Atlanta Braves and Andre Dawson of the Montreal Expos.

Murphy fell just one ballot short of being a unanimous choice, receiving 95 votes from the AP panel. The NL's most valuable player in 1982 when he also was the top vote-getter on the ballot, he batted .302 with 36 home runs and 121 RBI last season.

Dawson received 91 votes after slugging 32 home runs and driving in 113 runs for the Expos.

Schmidt, Murphy and Dawson were the lone National League players

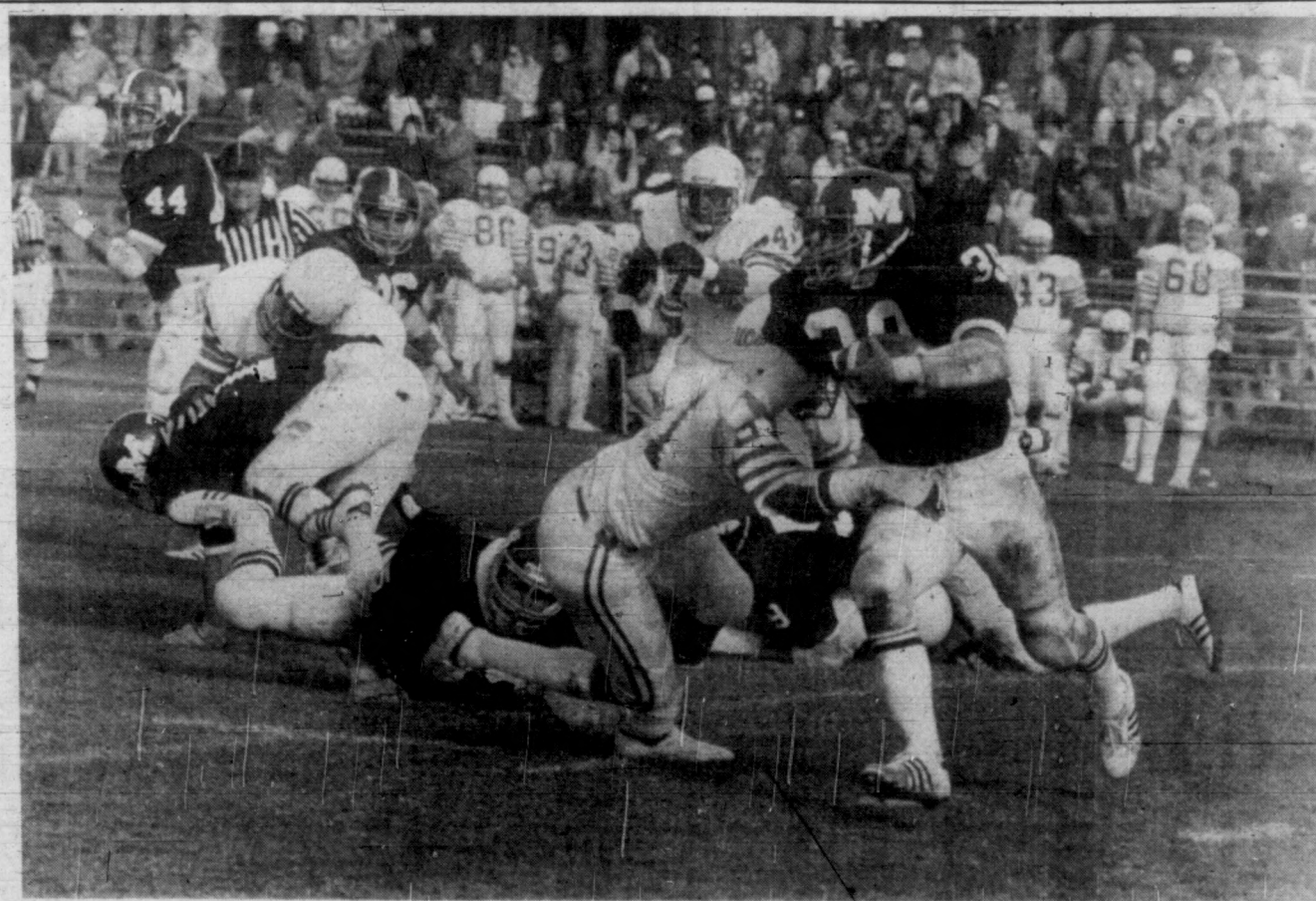
selected for the team. Baltimore's world champion Orioles had three players chosen, while the Chicago White Sox and Detroit Tigers each placed two players on the squad.

Picked from the Orioles were first baseman Eddie Murray, who had 51

votes, shortstop Cal Ripken, Jr. 64 1/2, and left-handed pitcher Scott McGregor 49 1/2. Detroit placed second baseman Lou Whitaker 80 and catcher Lance Parrish 36. Chicago won the designated hitter slot with Greg Luzinski 61 and the right-handed

pitcher with Cy Young Award winner LaMarr Hoyt 47 1/2.

Completing the team was relief pitcher Dan Quisenberry of the Kansas City Royals, who received 83 1/2 votes.



Maine's Paul Phelan carries the ball against UConn. (Bullard photo)



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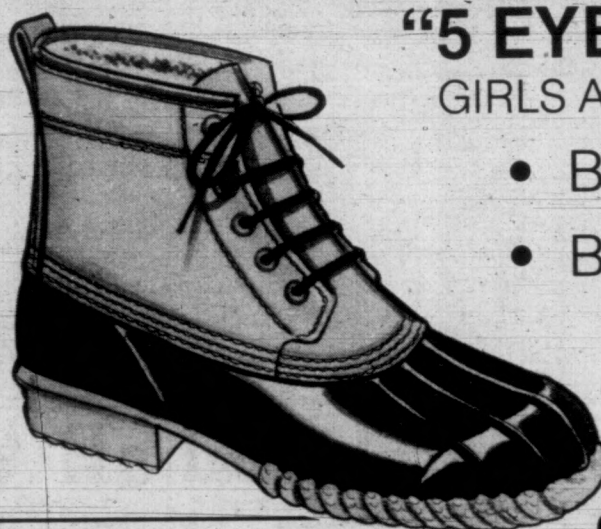
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